The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Sharp Earthquake Shock in San Francisco.

Intense Excitement of the People.

Buildings Vacated and the Streets Crowded.

A "Conscription Riot" Imminent in Madrid.

Serious Aspect of the Creuzot Strike.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Severe Earthquake Shock in San Francisco—Fright of the People—The Australian Steam-ship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—At 11:50 A. M. today, a sharp, wicked shock of earthquake occurred here. Its duration was six seconds; the direction, from south-east to north-west, and the motion vertical. There was no damage to life, limb or property, but there was intense excitement for a few moments. All animals were terribly frightened, and several runaways resulted from the fright. The City Hall, where the Courts were in session, the Merchants' Exchange, the Mercantile Library, the Custom-house and other large buildings were instantly vacated, and a panic was created at the hotels. The streets swarmed with people in a moment. It was raining at the time. Prior to the shock the barometer was observed to fall very rapidly.... From San Diego the latest mining news is very encouraging, and creates a belief in the permanency of the discoveries....The steamer *Fidelita* arrived here today from Santa Barbara, bringing the remaining passengers, all the baggage and treasure saved from the wreck of the steamer *Golden State*. The steamer *Saranac* had visited the scene of the disaster....The coinage at the Mint in this city during the month of March was $2,215,000, making the total coinage for the quarter $4,820,000....Reliable information has been received in this city of the formation of a company in London to carry out the proposed steam service between this city and Australia.... The bill to grade Rincon Hill, in this city, has passed both Houses of the Legislature; also, a bill authorizing San Francisco to vote on the proposition to issue $1,000,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway....The sailing of the steamer *Constitution* for Panama has been postponed until Monday.... Gen. STONEMAN arrived here last night.

EUROPE.

The Strike at La Creuzot—Disorder Increasing—The Spanish Conscription Bill—A Riot Imminent—Views of the New Colonial Minister.

PARIS, April 2.—The riot among the iron operatives at La Creuzot continues. Yesterday the strikers became riotous, and made every effort to provoke a collision with the troops which had been stationed there to preserve order. The rioters attacked them and pelted them with stones, and only the forbearance of the officers prevented a conflict. Up to noon today the disorders had not been quelled.

PARIS, April 2—7 P. M.—The disorders at La Creuzot are increasing, and additional troops have been sent there. The journals this evening publish telegrams from La Creuzot, affirming that the troubles there are kept alive by contributions of money, &c., from other countries.... The son of President JUAREZ, of Mexico, is expected here soon.

MADRID, April 2.—There is a very angry feeling manifested here in regard to the new Conscription bill. Trouble is apprehended at the demonstration which is to take place to-morrow by the opponents of the measure....Señor MORET, the new Minister of the Colonies, declared to the Cortes today that the question of liberty in the Antilles was a very important one. He said he would examine into the condition of Cuba and report to the Cortes.

The Ecumenical Council—Position of the Pope on the Infallibility Dogma—Promotions in the British Navy—American Loans Negotiated in Frankfort.

ROME, April 2.—The *Civilta Cattolica* today publishes a long article in view of the approaching discussion on the proposition for Papal infallibility, tending to show that the Pope has no particular need of unanimity in the Council, but that a simple majority is sufficient to establish the dogma.

PARIS, April 2.—*La Liberté* announces today that M. DARU has abandoned his idea of sending a special Ambassador to Rome. The Marquis of BANNEVILLE, French Minister to that City, who is at present in Paris, will therefore return to his post immediately. The reason for this is found in the failure of M. DARU in his recent negotiations at Vienna, Madrid and Florence for a plan looking to concerted action.... According to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* His Holiness, the Pope, defers the promotions to the Cardinalate until September.

LONDON, April 2.—An unusual number of promotions have recently been made in the navy. To effect this many senior officers were transferred to the retired list....The *Spectator* laments "the utter aridity of the debates in Parliament lately." The same paper thinks Colonial independence would divert the tide of emigration now running so strongly from Great Britain to the United States.... The Rev. Dr. PUSEY publishes a communication in the *Record* today arguing against a revision of the recognized version of the Bible.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, April 2.—Mortgage bonds to the extent of five million dollars of the Oregon and California Railroad have been negotiated. The bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad have not yet been introduced on the market.

CUBA.

Arrival of Puello in Havana—A Skirmish—Manifesto of Gen. Arango.

HAVANA, April 2.—Gen. PUELLO has arrived at Havana, leaving Brig.-Gen. SUANCES as his successor in command.... A small party of soldiers who were carelessly foraging on the line of the Nuevitas Railroad were recently attacked and killed by the insurgents....Gen. ARANGO has issued a manifesto to the Cubans. He states that the recent manifesto of Gen. QUESADA was a complete falsehood, and refers to the Cubans now in the field to corroborate his statement.

A General Strike Among the Schuylkill Coal Miners—Other Strikes Feared.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The strike of the miners of the Schuylkill region has at length begun. The collieries have been stopping one after the other since Thursday evening last. By this evening, the time specified for a general suspension, the strike will be universal—at least so far as the Schuylkill collieries are concerned. No suspensions have yet occurred in the Scranton region, though it is expected that some of the men will stop to-morrow if the Mahanoy and Tamaqua men go out.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A Day of Jubilee Proclaimed—Rejoicings at the Capital Over the Ratification.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The President of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League has issued a proclamation setting apart Tuesday, the 26th inst., as a day of thanksgiving, jubilee and general rejoicing over the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; recommending general observance—that all business be suspended and the churches opened in the morning for praise and thanksgiving, processions in the afternoon and festivities in the evening.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The National Executive Committee of Colored Men have, in the name of the colored people of the United States, issued a proclamation announcing the consummation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and as today is the anniversary of the fall of Richmond, and, as they say, "the death-knell of the rebellion," a national salute was fired at noon.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—At a school election held in this city today, most of the colored citizens availed themselves of their right under the Fifteenth Amendment and voted. The polls opened at 1 o'clock, and in the Seventh Ward the first four votes were deposited by colored citizens. In the Sixth Ward several also promptly presented themselves and were accepted. The election officers in both wards were Republicans. In the Fourth Ward the election officer was a Democrat, but he made no objection to receiving the votes of the colored men. A considerable vote of the colored voters was polled. The Republicans of this city claim the first election where colored men have enjoyed their new right under the Amendment.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD.

Letter of Gen. Fremont—Charges Against Minister Washburne—Attitude of the French Government—Present Position of the Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Gen. FREMONT, agreeable to the suggestion of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, has addressed a letter to the Chairman, Mr. HOWARD, in relation to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company. He accuses Minister WASHBURNE of using his official position and the weight of this Government for the gratification of personal hostilities and interests to break down individual American enterprise. Gen. FREMONT enters into a full explanation of the placing of the bonds in the Paris market, saying: "Notwithstanding the attacks made upon the Company, the French Government has not changed its good disposition toward it. But the effect intended has been produced upon the Stock Exchange, and has caused, and continues to cause, the Company heavy pecuniary loss and embarrassment."

Gen. FREMONT denies that the Company has forfeited its charter (from Texas) and land grant by a non-compliance with the conditions of the act of incorporation, and produces affidavits in support of his position; and in conclusion he says: "There having been no judicial attempt made to forfeit the franchises of this Company by the State authorities, the rights, franchises and privileges of the Company remain intact, and it is too late now to attempt anything of the kind, because the Company, as shown above, has gone on in good faith to build the road by the expenditure of large sums of money, and has until 1876 to complete it. Since the rebellion the Company has been engaged in the prosecution of their enterprise. There are now about one hundred miles ready for the cross-ties and iron. Seven thousand tons of railroad iron and ten locomotives have been purchased and paid for; the iron has been shipped from France and is now arriving at New-Orleans, and the locomotives are nearly ready for shipment. The July and January interest on all the bonds sold in France was paid at the office of the Company in Paris. It is believed by those engaged in the prosecution of this enterprise that, from the position acquired, the contracts made and arrangements in progress, they can complete their undertaking much sooner than could be accomplished by any new Company."

Honors to the Late Gen. Thomas—Meeting in Boston and Proposed Meeting in Philadelphia.

BOSTON, April 2.—A number of officers who served on the staff of the late Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, held a meeting at the Parker House, in this city, this afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in regard to his death. Gen. COGSWELL, of Salem, presided, and Major FOX was chosen Secretary. Remarks were made by Col. FISHER, Capt. MICHAELS, Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD and Gen. LAWRENCE. The following was offered and adopted as the sentiment of the meeting:

Whereas, The sad intelligence of the sudden death of our old commander reached us at a time when we had fondly hoped that many years of an honored and peaceful life were before him; we who formerly served in the campaigns which have placed his name second to none on the roll of military heroes and patriots, desire publicly to express our sorrow for his loss, our great admiration of his military genius, our profound reverence for his unflinching devotion to duty, and our undying regard for the purity and integrity of his private life. We wish, also, to express at this time our sympathy for his family and immediate personal friends, and for our old comrades in arms of the Army of the Cumberland and the Fourteenth Corps, with whom we share the great sorrow that afflict us all.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Gen. COGSWELL, of Salem, Col. FISHER, Major FOX and Capts. MICHAELS, PROCTOR and VAN REED, be appointed to attend the funeral of Gen. THOMAS.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded by the Committee to the widow of the deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Grand Army of the Republic will assemble on Monday evening at the Academy of Music to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. THOMAS. Gen. MEADE will preside. Bishop SIMPSON will make the principal address. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Negley, Geary, Hartranft, Cadwalader and other distinguished military men will probably attend.

Casualties in Various Places—Two Men Drowned in the Juniata—Railroad Accidents.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., April 2.—DAVID WESTBROOK and JOHN HOFFMAN were drowned in the Juniata River this morning. They were in a skiff, which struck the trestle work of the bridge and broke in two. They attempted to swim ashore, but sunk in sight of the spectators, who were unable to help them. They were both married. HOFFMAN leaves a wife and four children.

CONCORD, N. H., April 2.—S. K. BLAKE, brakeman on the Vermont Central Railroad, was instantly killed at Woodstock Station today, when he was stepping from one car to another and fell between them, three cars passing over him, mangling him in a terrible manner. He was 25 years of age and unmarried.

ALBANY, April 2.—JAMES LANAGAN was run over by a train of cars at East Albany, today, and killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 2.—JOHN PARSELL, a laborer, was run over and killed while walking on the Hudson River Railroad track near Sing Sing, this afternoon. An inquest was held by Coroner MCINTYRE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2.—The steamer *Thomas H. Allen*, from Little Rock, for Memphis, struck a log on Swan Lake yesterday and sunk in four feet of water. She will be raised today.

The City Government in New-Orleans—The Spring Races on the Metairie Course.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—J. H. OGLESBY having declined the Mayoralty, the Governor has appointed Ex-Governor FLANDERS Mayor of this city. D. B. MCCARTY has been appointed City Administrator of Assessments, vice SOULE, declined. The old City Council, at its last regular meeting last night, carried through an ordinance directing the City Treasurer to sell the city stock in the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, thus disregarding the injunctions of the Courts.... The Spring meeting of the Metairie Club commenced today. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The first race, a dash of two miles, for $600, $150 to the second horse, was won by *Coquette* in 3:38¾, beating *Marietta*, *King Tom*, *Colonel Roberts*, *Matt Griffin*, *Victory* and *Betty Bay* in the order named. The second race was for the National Half Eagle Stakes, 100 half eagles added, 25 half eagles to the second horse, mile heats. The following was the summary:

Lida Grisson	1	1
Shawnee	2	dis.
Lizzie Trigg	3	dis.

Time—1:50¼, 1:50.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Murder in Utica—A Murderer Sentenced in Ohio—Conviction of a Mail Robber in Baltimore—Forgeries on a St. Louis Firm.

UTICA, N. Y., April 2.—SAMUEL B. PORTER was assaulted and killed in a house on Hotel-street, in this city this morning, during a game of cards. AMOS B. STAFFORD and HUGH MALLON are under arrest charged with being the murderers. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—LICKLIDER, recently convicted in the Montgomery County Court for murdering his son, was sentenced today to the Penitentiary for life. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—In the United States District Court this morning, the jury in the case of ROBERT DALE, tried on an indictment for stealing and secreting letters from the mail in the Baltimore Post-office, rendered a verdict of guilty on the first and fourth counts of the indictment, and not guilty on the second and third counts. The penalty under the first count is a fine not less than $300, or imprisonment for not less than six months, and under the fourth count of imprisonment from ten to twenty-one years at hard labor, in the discretion of the Court. Counsel for the defense filed a motion in arrest of judgment, which will be argued Tuesday morning.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Some party East has been selling forged drafts purporting to be drawn by SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & Co., of this city. One draft drawn on the Central National Bank of New-York for $2,500, was sent by the York County, Penn., National Bank to the Bank of Commerce of New-York for collection, but was not paid, the fraud being discovered. Another drawn on the Continental National Bank of New-York for $2,500 was sent to the National Park Bank of New-York by the Millers' River National Bank of Athol, Mass., for collection, and payment was refused. The latter draft was paid to a shoe manufacturing house in Athol for shoes, but whether the money was obtained on the first-mentioned draft is not known. There is no clue to the forger, but he is supposed to be the same man who recently had printed at Baltimore a quantity of fraudulent blank drafts and checks on BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & Co., of this city. It is not unlikely other forged checks are in circulation.

The Troubles in Richmond—Position of Affairs Yesterday—The Military Called Out.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—The day has passed quietly, with the Police of both Mayors on the street. To-night the United States Marshal served a writ on ELLYSON to give up possession of the City Hall and other property. ELLYSON refused, and the Marshal then applied to the military for aid. Up to 9 o'clock, however, the military had not appeared, and ELLYSON had possession of the City Hall.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HELENA, Montana, April 2.—The Montana Emigrant Association are sending circulars East and West in large numbers. These circulars contain full information regarding the present and future prospects of the Territory; they call for and promise good steady employment to thousands of emigrants, the want of which is the only drawback to the prosperity of Montana. The Association are sparing no efforts in advancing the mutual good of the emigrants and the Territory. All mining news is favorable.

HUDSON, April 2.—At the auction sale of the remnant of the Livingston manor estate in this county, comprising about 2,000 acres of farming and wood lands in the town of Taghkausic, made yesterday by THOMAS LAWRENCE, referee, and GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New York, attorney for the petition, eleven parcels were sold, bringing in the aggregate $19,175. The balance will be sold on the 12th of next July. The lots sold were mostly bought by the present tenants.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 2.—A special dispatch from Austin says that Gov. DAVIS issued a proclamation today, calling a session of the Legislature to meet at Austin on the 26th inst.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—The Petersburg Iron Works were burned this morning. The loss is $100,000.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—A man named W. J. HINES committed suicide this afternoon by blowing out his brains.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The Democrats, today, nominated Hon. GEO. H. THATCHER for Mayor. The following were nominated for Aldermen at Large: Robert H. Moore, John Evers, Phillip Fitzsimmons, Erastus Corning, Jr.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 2.—A dispatch from Fort Fetterman says forty Cheyenne Indians have arrived at that post from Powder River. They want to make peace and trade with the whites. They say they have left the Sioux, as they are going on the war-path. The Cheyennes want to go South.

McDonald, the Emigrant Swindler—Opinion of Judge Ingraham in Denying the Stay of Execution.

The following is the opinion rendered by Judge INGRAHAM in denying the stay of execution in the case of PATRICK MCDONALD, who has been sentenced to five years in the State Prison for swindling emigrants:

I am applied to on behalf of the prisoner to stay proceedings on a writ of error to the Sessions to review the conviction before that Court. No bill of exceptions has been signed, but the alleged errors are stated in an affidavit of what took place upon the trial. Upon examining the statute I am satisfied no such stay can be granted until after the bill of exceptions is settled and signed and sealed before the Judge before whom the prisoner was tried. The Revised Statutes, volume 3, 1,039, section 26, provides: If a bill of exceptions shall have been tendered to a Court of Sessions, and shall have been settled, signed and sealed, and the Judge who presided on the trial, or a Justice of the Supreme Court, shall grant a certificate as provided in twenty-fifth section, judgment shall be stayed on the indictment until decision on the bill of exceptions. Section 27 provides that no certificate shall be granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court, unless application shall be made to the Judge who presided on the trial, and his reasons for refusing the certificate attached to the bill of exceptions. These provisions relate to staying proceedings before judgment is rendered. By section 18, volume 3 Revised Statutes, 1,033, no writ of error shall stay or delay the execution of the judgment or of sentence thereon, unless the same shall be allowed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, with an express direction that the same is to operate as a stay of proceedings. Such writ is to be filed with the Clerk, who is directed, without delay, to make a return containing the indictment, bill of exception, and judgment. These provisions relate to the staying of proceedings after judgment, and they contemplate the settling of a bill of exceptions before the stay is granted, inasmuch as the clerk is directed to return the bill of exceptions with the writ of error without delay. * * * It is manifestly improper to stay the proceedings to review such errors as occur on the trial until it is known by the bill of exceptions whether such errors have been admitted. There may be cases where the error appears in the judgment record, and the bill of exceptions is not required to show that such error existed. In such cases it might be necessary, but where the alleged errors have taken place on the trial the stay should not be granted without the bill of exceptions. Motions denied.

Funeral of Ex-Mayor Brady.

The funeral of Hon. WILLIAM V. BRADY, Ex-Mayor of this City, was solemnized at his late residence, No. 448 Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The immediate members and relatives of the family, together with a large number of citizens, were present as mourners. Messrs. F. S. Winslow, M. Delano, A. H. Arnold, G. T. Hope, J. H. Swift, O. D. Babcock, W. H. Townsend and H. E. Davies acted as pall-bearers. The remains were removed to Woodlawn Cemetery for sepulture.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Debate in the House—The Tax on Tea and Coffee Settled—Interesting Debate on Ship Registration—Appropriations for River and Harbor Improvements in this State—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The House, in Committee of the Whole today, fixed the tariff on tea at twenty cents, and the tariff on coffee at four cents. These are the figures reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and are equivalent to a reduction of twenty per cent. on the present rates. The discussion under the five-minute rule is the most vigorous that has occurred for years on any revenue measure.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN SHIPS.

There was a sharp fight in the House this morning on the question of the registration of foreign ships. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce granting a register to the British schooner *Venilia*. Representatives of the ship-building interests, headed by Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, opposed the bill unless the usual tonnage of $20 per ton was paid, endeavoring to make it a sort of test question, but on a call of the yeas and nays they were defeated by nearly two to one. This, however, must not be regarded as a definite expression of the opinion of the House on the subject of registration, for there were certain circumstances connected with the *Venilia* which admitted of the exercise of a wide discretion. The friends of the gentleman who had the bill in charge were simply too strong for Mr. CONGER, who wished to adhere to the strict letter of the law. The Committee have adopted a rule not to report in favor of the registration of any foreign-built vessel on which the required repairs have not been made.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill will be finished next week and submitted to the House. It is still under revision in the Committee, and the various items have not yet been definitely agreed upon. So far, however, it has been decided to give $100,000 to Hell Gate, $40,000 to the Hudson River and $50,000 to Buffalo Harbor. These figures may, however, be slightly altered before the bill is reported. The entire appropriation asked for these internal improvements will be about $2,500,000.

BUSINESS AT THE CAPITOL.

With the exception of the debate in the House on the Tariff bill to-day, the proceedings at the Capitol were dull and uninteresting. No committee business of any consequence was transacted, the day having been mainly devoted to letter writing. The Senate side of the building was deserted, that body not being in session.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to day, amount to $536,200.

Shipments.

To the U. S. Depository at Pittsburg	$25,000
To national banks and others	171,506
Held by the Treasurer in trust for national banks as security for circulation	342,294,650
And for public deposits	16,989,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	219,859
Total amount burned	21,786,644
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	212,320
Total amount issued therefor	21,561,320
Balance due for mutilated notes	225,324
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,575,894
Currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	560,800

The payments of the Treasury Department for the month of March, were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$4,018,831
War	4,151,431
Navy	1,876,030
Interior Department	6,509,878
Total	$16 556,170

This amount does not include payment on account of the interest and principal of the public debt.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 2, 1869.

A large number of private bills were reported and passed, and some adverse reports were presented and laid on the table. Among the bills passed were the following:

Giving consent of Congress to the City of Cleveland constructing and maintaining a crib on Lake Erie for a tunnel to supply the city with pure water; continuing to HARRIET E. PARKER the rights of her deceased husband, W. H. PARKER, as discoverer of two islands in the Pacific Ocean; authorizing the issue of an American register to the British-built schooner *Venilia*, wrecked and abandoned in waters of the United States and now owned by citizens of Maine.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the last bill was passed, and considerable discussion ensued, the opponents of the bill contending that it was in contravention of the settled policy of the Government to grant an American register to foreign-built vessels. Finally the motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas 87, nays 48.

THE NIAGARA RIVER TUNNEL.

The bill to authorize the City of Buffalo to construct and maintain a tunnel under the Niagara River, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom was reported by Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee of Commerce, and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Senate bill authorizing the Corporation of Washington to set apart and plant with trees portions of the streets and avenues, leaving roadways of not less than thirty-five feet in width, was taken up from the Speaker's table. Mr. DAWES moved an amendment forbidding the occupancy of any part of the streets or avenues for private purposes. Adopted. The bill was then passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POTTER—For the redemption in sums of twenty-five dollars of bronze and nickel coins.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—For the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations.

THE TARIFF—TEA CONTINUED.

The House then at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Tariff bill, having limited further discussion on the tea question to half an hour.

Mr. WOOD modified his amendment offered yesterday so as to provide for twenty per cent. ad valorem duty on tea instead of five per cent. He offered it on the principle of discrimination, so as not to levy so heavy a tax on the qualities of tea used by the poorer classes as on those used by the wealthier classes. He said that the working people of New-York had recently taken to the use of tea instead of intoxicating beverages.

Mr. WOOD'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved an amendment providing that tea valued at less than thirty cents per pound shall be free of duty; that tea valued at between thirty and sixty cents shall pay twenty cents a pound, and that the higher classes of tea shall pay thirty-five cents a pound.

Mr. ALLISON remarked that the average value of tea imported into this country was 33½ cents.

Mr. HAY thought the country was going it blind, and that the House was acting in the dark in reference to taxation and tariff, and he called on the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to state what changes were proposed to be made in the internal revenue tax.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that a Revenue bill would be reported reducing the total amount at least thirty millions. He declined to go into particulars as to that reduction. If they were acting in the dark it was because they were trying to legislate on such knowledge as they had, which he thought a safer plan than to legislate on knowledge that they had not. His impression was that if Mr. INGERSOLL'S amendment was adopted the Government would receive from the tax on tea hundreds where it now received millions of dollars, for then all tea would be sworn down under thirty cents. They would have under-valuations, false invoices and false oaths. He thought, also, that the masses of the people drink about as good tea as the wealthier classes. It was with teas as with whisky. He had known millionaires to drink the poorest stuff, that would kill at twenty yards, when men of moderate means were willing to take old Bourbon. [Laughter.]

Messrs. INGERSOLL'S and LOUGHRIDGE'S amendments were rejected.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to fix the duty on tea at fifteen cents per pound. Rejected by a vote of 23 to 100.

No other amendments were offered, and the tea remains as reported in the bill—twenty cents per pound.

COFFEE.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, moved to strike out the line taxing coffee four cents per pound, proposing to put coffee on the free list. He argued in support of his amendment.

Discussion on the amendment was carried on by Messrs. LOUGHRIDGE, STEVENSON and SCHENCK.

Mr. KERR wanted to know on what article Mr. LOUGHRIDGE would levy the eleven millions now produced by coffee.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE did not think it necessary to place it on any other article, as the Secretary estimated there would be a surplus revenue of one hundred and two millions next year. He expressed his astonishment at seeing the Democratic members voting against removing the tax on tea.

Mr. COX, in defense of the Democratic members, said that they were not playing the demagogue on this subject, and that the gentleman (LOUGHRIDGE) in undertaking to cut down the tax on tea, coffee and sugar, was, if he only knew what he was about, going to work to raise the tax on all the woolens, cottons and lumber and iron manufactures used in Iowa.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, inquired whether that was the object of the other gentleman from New-York (WOOD.)

Mr. COX replied that he was not discussing his friends, but the gentleman on the other side. He wanted duties placed on such articles as that the amount paid on them by the people should go into the Treasury, and not into the pockets of other people.

Mr. KERR said he would make everything free if possible. But they were here not acting in the capacity of theories, but of practical law-makers, and it was useless for the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOUGHRIDGE) to suggest (pointing on the Democratic side of the House) that he would make this thing free or that thing free. He (Mr. LOUGHRIDGE) would do no such thing, and he could not do it if he would. Why, then, did he get up and attempt that kind of demagoging and undertake to put honest men in a false attitude before the country? The revenue of eleven and a quarter millions obtained from coffee cost the people only two cents a year per capita; yet cotton goods, which produced to the revenue only eight millions, cost the people $2 21 per capita; woolens, which produced $26,400,000, cost the people $2 72 per capita; and iron manufactures, which produced only six millions revenue, cost the people $1 73 per capita.

Mr. SHELDON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to make the tax on coffee three cents a pound instead of four. Rejected. No other amendments were offered in reference to coffee, and it remains as provided in the bill—at four cents per pound.

Some few other clauses of the bill were read and no amendments made. When the question of sugar was reached the Committee rose, and the House, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Protest by the Union League Club Against its Provisions.

A meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening at the Club-house for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the charter, known as the "Tweed Charter," by the Senate. The following resolutions were, after a lengthy debate, which was participated in by Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. W. BLUNT, Hon. JOHN H. WHITE, GEO. BLISS, Jr., and others, adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, with power to fill vacancies and increase their number, be appointed to proceed to Albany and represent to the Republican members of the Legislature that we protest emphatically against the passage of the charter now before the Senate, unless it is essentially amended, and particularly in the following respects:

1. By incorporating with the clause retaining existing laws, a clause repealing the sectarian school appropriation contained in last year's tax levy (sec. 10, chap. 876, laws of 1869.)

2. By abolishing the distinction between the City and County Governments, and by abolishing the Board of Supervisors as now existing.

3. By preserving the Central Park Commission as now constructed and with its present powers.

4. By limiting the term of office of all appointees of the Mayor to the term of office for which he shall himself be elected.

5. By allowing a removal of members of the Police and Fire Departments only after charges publicly preferred and examined into.

6. By providing that no voter shall vote for more than ten of the fifteen Aldermen.

7. By abolishing the fees of all City officers, including the Chamberlain, whether the same are drawn from the State or City Treasury, or from individuals.

8. By requiring the Counsel to the Corporation to be appointed by the Mayor, like other heads of departments.

9. By uniting the Department of Docks and that of Public Works under one Board of Commissioners.

10. By providing that no person shall hold more than one office under the City Government, and that any person accepting a position in the Legislature or under the State or National Government, shall vacate his City office.

11. By providing that the term of office of the present Mayor shall cease on June 1, 1870, and that a new Mayor shall be elected at the election in May, and that all the appointments provided to be made by the Mayor be made by the new Mayor.

12. That all provisions allowing any secret meetings of the Common Council be struck out.

13. By so modifying the provision as to the detention of witnesses as to secure their testimony at the trial by commission or otherwise.

14. By limiting the power of the Controller to audit and pay claims against the City.

15. By providing in the same act or in another one to be first enacted, for securing fair elections and honest counting of votes.

The following committee was appointed under the first resolution: Horace Greeley, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Charles J. Folger, William Cullen Bryant, George Opdyke, William E. Dodge, John A. Weeks, Isaac H. Bailey, Le Grand B. Cannon, James H. Titus, William Laimbeer, Jr., Sinclair Tousey, William H. Bridgman, Saint J. Glassey, William A. Darling.

Opposing a Change in the Park Commissioners—A Mass-Meeting to be Held.

A preliminary meeting of owners of real estate was held at the Real Estate Exchange and Sales-rooms, Broadway, at 11 A. M., yesterday, for the purpose of taking measures to get an expression of opinion from the residents of this City, regardless of party affiliations, concerning the proposed removal of the Commissioners of the Central Park. Hon. HENRY NICOLL acted as Chairman. On motion a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for a grand mass-meeting of citizens, to be held at the Exchange rooms to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, JOHN J. ASTOR, ROBERT L. STEWART, JAMES LENNOX, Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, and many other prominent citizens, who are largely interested in real estate in this City, have consented to act as Vice-Presidents of the meeting. Rumor has it that in the change contemplated Mr. HUGH SMITH has been promised the position of Controller of the Park, which office is now so acceptably filled by Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN.

Celebration of Thomas Jefferson's Birthday at New-Rochelle.

The citizens of New-Rochelle, N. Y., turned out in goodly numbers yesterday in the celebration of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON. Last evening an immense mass-meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall, which was filled to overflowing. A band of music was stationed at the Hall and discoursed patriotic music during the evening.

Messrs. JAMEL H. LAMBERT, G. W. LLOYD, A. H. H. DAWSON and others addressed the meeting.

After the meeting was adjourned a banquet was given to the speakers and others at the hotel.

A Man Who Suffers from Disease and Doctors' Disagreements.

From the Troy Press.

A very worthy citizen of Troy has been ill for a considerable time. He called on a Troy doctor, who considered his symptoms in no wise dangerous, and recommended a pleasure trip. The patient went to New-York City and grew worse. He called on a surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, who pronounced for disease of the stomach and liver, prescribed for him, but did not relieve him. The surgeon was finally frail enough to admit that he did not know what his disease was. The patient then called on a celebrated physician connected with a medical academy in New-York. He said one of the patient's lungs was entirely consumed and the other was badly diseased. The sufferer then came back to Troy and called on another physician here, who said he was suffering from dyspepsia, and put him on a milk and lime-water diet. The man grew no better. Finally he applied to a celebrated Thomsonian physician at Bennington, and immediately grew better, gaining some twenty pounds of flesh in a few months. Recently he called on a celebrated Albany physician, who examined him, and said a tumor was forming between the stomach and liver, but that his lungs were entirely sound. He told him, however, that he could not live long. Since then the patient has followed the advice of the Bennington physician, and is apparently slowly recovering. The disease is probably only an aggravated case of dyspepsia.

The Canals—Letter from Gov. Hoffman.

In acknowledgment of the receipt of resolutions on the bill to abolish the canal contract system, Gov. HOFFMAN has written the following letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 21, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter of the 15th inst., inclosing a copy of resolutions of Buffalo City Lodge No. 1 of the Commercial Union of the State of New-York. I sincerely hope that the legislation of this Winter will be such as to protect and strengthen the great canal interests of the State. The law which is so heartily approved by your Lodge, commands almost universal approval among the people, and I am confident that the policy of the Canal Board under it will tend to secure the very best results for the State and for all persons engaged in canal navigation and business. Very truly, yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

A. E. ANTHONY, Esq., Secretary, &c., Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGLAND.

Late Proceedings in Parliament—Ballot vs. Bullet—An Irish Election—The Peace of Ireland—Education—The National Ignorance—Public Sentiment on the Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

Ballot *vs.* Bullet was the burden of Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE'S first speech in Parliament since his perilous election at Waterford. Ireland, he is convinced, must have the ballot, for what with the persuasions of the priests, the coercion of the landlords and the violence of rival mobs an election is but a series of outrages. The opportunity for making this speech was given by Mr. LEATHAM bringing in a bill for the adoption of the ballot, without waiting for the tardy movements of the Government. The ballot is a cowardly, un-English expedient, a defense against violence and corruption, a confession that the extension of suffrage is a descent into a lower stratum of civilization. Englishmen have always boasted of their open, manly, independent way of conducting elections, where each voter, in the discharge of an important trust, and under a solemn feeling of responsibility, openly gave his vote for the man who paid best, or gave him most beer, or whom his landlord had selected for his representative. It was a system to be proud of, but it must go. Hereafter the elector, lying to his landlord, cheating his employer, pocketing bribes on both sides, can deposit his vote in silence and secrecy, and if his casting vote should ruin his country, no one can charge him with the crime.

THE SYSTEM OF VOTING.

Mr. LEATHAM'S indictment of the system of open voting is a heavy one. Thousands of tenants, some paying rents as high as $25,000 a year, are compelled to vote as their landlords wish, under pain of losing their leases. Tens of thousands of working men vote as their employers direct, under pain of being discharged from their employments. Whole districts have been made sinks of corruption. Scores of members of Parliament are known to have paid $40,000 to $60,000 each for their seats. The lately-defeated candidate for Southwark is said to have expended nearly or quite the latter sum in his contest with Mr. ODGER; while the successful Conservative was as liberal in his expenditures. In Ireland the voting tenants are collected a week or ten days before the election, kept close prisoners under a military escort, and then marched to the polls and voted just as the cattle might be. And this is the practical working of a political system which is "the envy of Europe and the admiration of the world." Now England is going to come down from all this and adopt the system which is practiced in America, France, Italy, Austria, and some of her own colonies. And then will be peace and purity, freedom and independence. All that is guaranteed by the ballot-box. The majority will be wise and just; the minority will yield a cheerful submission.

AN IRISH ELECTION.

Mr. OSBORNE amused the House as he always did. He read an account of the election of Mr. LOWE, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1857:

"Mr. LOWE and a few others, with their heads bleeding and their clothes torn, rushed into the gate of the house. With great difficulty the gate was shut. Cries were raised to take his life. Mr. LOWE, prostrate on the ground and bleeding, was taken into the house, and with great difficulty was saved. The rural Police, as usual, followed in the track of the rioters. This was not in Ireland, but in Kidderminster. I have had a little acquaintance with the town of Nottingham," continued Mr. OSBORNE. "I left it because it was a little too lively for me; and I am not prepared to say that I have benefited by the change. I have shown you what takes place in England, the 'land of the free,' and all that nonsense. A town in Ireland looks after an election like a place which has been besieged by hostile invaders—windows broken, heads bruised, many men maimed for life, and some whom you never hear of, dying. The place is more like a field of battle than the scene of a constitutional election. Your freedom of election is a farce; there is no freedom, and every man who can afford to buy weapons goes to the poll armed. An enormous mob stands by which is, as it were, heated by every vote that is given. I have seen houses broken into and men taken out of their beds and compelled to vote for a candidate, when they were pledged to vote for another; and after the election the houses have been chalked off and the exterior demolished, while in some instances the interior has also been entered and the furniture destroyed. I hope this bill will do away with that exasperating formality which is called the nomination, and, above all, I hope it will do away with that incentive to riot, the declaration of the poll."

PEACE OF IRELAND.

On Thursday night the Irish Secretary brought in a bill for the better preservation of the peace in Ireland, which seems to be in the state formerly attributed to Russia—under a despotism tempered by assassination. In all districts which the Government may proclaim, arms and documents may be searched for at any hour of day or night, and the possession of arms, without a special license, will be punishable by imprisonment. Suspected persons and witnesses can be imprisoned six months. Public houses closed at sunset. Strangers may be made to give security for good behavior. Restrictions are to be placed on the sale of arms and ammunition all over Ireland. Compensation to be levied for all outrages and murders. Seditious newspapers to be seized wherever found. A large increase of the detective force is to be made in all the disturbed districts. "In such a conjunction," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "to be timid is to be incapable; to nibble at the evil is to succumb to it; to do things by halves is to insure failure, and invite contempt." On the same night of the introduction of this Coercion bill, Mr. GLADSTONE firmly refused any further amnesty to Fenian prisoners. Col. BURKE, who is said to be insane, has been removed to a sanitary prison, but will not be pardoned, because he may recover. St. Patrick's Day was chosen as the most suitable time for the introduction of this measure, and at the same moment the Nationalists were holding a grand celebration in Dublin, with a ball and other entertainments, at the Exhibition Palace, with thirty-one brass and thirty six fife and drum bands—profits and collections for the benefit of the Fenian prisoners. If the Fenians mean fight, here is their challenge, excuse and opportunity; but the probability is that the whole country will be upon its good behavior, so that not a county will be proclaimed, or a single newspaper seized in any part of Ireland. Yet I may be quite mistaken, for so moderate a paper as the *Nation* says it "despises and spits upon and defies a tyranny so infamous" as this bill, which Mr. GLADSTONE means to rush through Parliament, and which he can readily do with the votes of the whole Conservative Party, even if the English radicals attempt to resist it.

EDUCATION.

The manner in which the Government Education bill has been treated by its friends and foes, must be very annoying to the Ministry. The Conservatives and Churchmen are prepared to vote for it in a body; the Radicals and Dissenters are determined to defeat, unless they can amend it. Meetings are held to protest against it—hundreds of petitions go into the Parliamentary waste paper basket, and night after night is wasted in debate, when time is so precious. The strongest Liberals are most violent in their opposition to the bill as it stands. They admit that "the mass of the English people are profoundly ignorant." They publish elaborate reports to show that even those who go to school are taught almost nothing; not one child in ten being able to read, write or cypher. But even this ignorance is preferred to the establishment of the denominational system. The people will not hear of secular schools, but they will not allow a local majority to determine the kind of religion to be taught, even with the most protective conscience clause. A member, to show the spirit of churchmen toward dissent, quoted, the other night, a charge of Bishop WILBERFORCE, in which he said there were "three great obstacles to the religious and moral progress of the people—beer shops, dissent, and overcrowded cottages." Every kind of petty social tyranny was used to stamp out dissent, as if it were the cattle-plague, in the rural parishes, where there is one legally recognized religious teacher and all others are considered interlopers. And this bill would make an Established Church in every school and renew the Church-rate contest. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER said no rate-paying and compulsory system could be established, unless people were allowed to decide what kind of education they would have, and that could only be done by the majority. To raise rates and not allow the people to say how they should be expended, would throw the country into a flame. It would be the most intolerable tyranny. The majority had some rights as well as the minority, and if the majority wanted a religious education for their children, why should they not have it? Mr. LOWE said:

"At present we really have no public education at all. The House is wasting its time in this pitiable discussion on one item of the bill, as if a fine herd of cattle, in a large meadow, with an abundance of grass all round them, should abandon that to fight over a bed of nettles. Nothing," he said, "was more admirable than the generosity, candor and benevolence of mankind. They found that men would sacrifice their time, their money, their health, their ease, and their most favorite occupations and pursuits for the purpose of benefiting their neighbors; but the melancholy part of the business was that when they had done all this, and when some little matter was reached which had crystalized itself in their minds as a dogma or theory that could not be touched or meddled with, they would sacrifice all rather than this little bit of a theory should not be adopted."

But the matter is not to be settled in this way. The *Scotsman* says:

"The Education bill, meant to make peace, has made war—fierce and wide-spread war. The general fight now in progress all over England, and the Parliamentary fight just about to begin, are, in the event of the bill passing, only preliminaries to a perpetual fight in every parish in the country. Everywhere last week the battle was raging. Nonconformist against Churchman, in some places pretty nearly Liberal against Tory; and the battle really is as to the passing of a bill which is designed to provide a bone of contention for evermore until its repeal."

The Birmingham *Post*, as important a paper in the midland as the *Scotsman* in the North, says:

"The fiercest passions will be evoked, the bitterest prejudices called into play, the basest motives attributed by the one side to the other. In every place where a contest is possible—and it will be not only possible but certain, wherever religious parties are at all balanced—we shall witness in Christian England the spectacle of rival sects

'Fighting like devils for conciliation,
And hating each other for the love of God.'"

This is in the towns. In the country parishes no fight is possible. There is only submission. In some parishes no child is admitted to the schools unless he has been baptized a member of the Church of England; and the *Post* says:

"There are thousands of parishes in which no man dare ask that his child shall be exempted from the religious teaching provided in the Church School. Whether he likes it or not, his children must go there."

And this may well be where it is a common thing for the whole parish to be owned by one man, and where in many cases one man owns dozens or scores of parishes, and no man can hire an acre of land who does not suit the landlord in his praying and voting. There are plenty of landlords who would as soon harbor a wolf as a Dissenter. There is, I believe, but one Dissenting peer in England; and though there are many rich Dissenting tradesmen, manufacturers, &c., there are comparatively few large land-owners. So the clergyman, if backed by the landlord, can do pretty much as he likes in this free and enlightened country. These are some of the difficulties of Government education, and this is a part of the great religious contest which deepens and widens daily.

THE NATIONAL IGNORANCE.

As I do not wish you to think I exaggerate the extent of the national ignorance, I give you one or two items from a recent report on education in the large towns. In Birmingham, out of 10,000 children in the Government schools, only 250 could pass a very moderate examination in the three R's. In Liverpool, out of 25,000 in average attendance, only 3,200 could read, write and cypher a little, and only 144 could be passed to a higher grade of acquirement. Either the system, the teachers or the taught are stupid to an incomprehensible degree. By long disuse of brains, they seem to have got in the way of doing without them. I doubt if more than one in ten has the capacity to be educated up to a respectable standard. It will require a careful training of several generations to make the mass of the English people not educated but educable. This is not the case, however, with the Scotch or Irish. The *Times* admits that the object of the Education bill is "a great national necessity:"

"Large masses of our people are uneducated, and we have no system of national education. The want amounts to a public scandal and a national weakness. Three or four powerful bodies have been vehemently agitating for the speedy application of a remedy; they have urged that no time is to be lost, and that the favorable moment is come. A powerful Government introduces a bill which is acknowledged, on the whole, to solve the material points in the problem. It would provide, or might be made to provide, sufficient and efficient primary education. The scheme is welcomed and applauded. But on a sudden the applause is interrupted, progress is stopped, and why? Simply because Christian people cannot trust each other to teach the elements of religion to children ten years old."

But you are not to think that public opinion is all one way. As I said, the Churchmen, the Conservatives, and, I may add, the Roman Catholics, support the Government bill. Here is a plum I have picked out of a speech at a Union or Anti-League meeting at the League's head-quarters, Birmingham:

"As to the religious difficulty," said the speaker, "it had no existence except in the imagination of the League speakers. He challenged the League to produce a single parent in Birmingham, or any other large town, who kept his children from school on the ground of religious scruples. Except in comparatively small towns—say of five thousand inhabitants—he did not think there was a single child kept from school on the ground of religious scruples. In fact, the leaders of the League admitted that there was no religious difficulty in the large towns; but the people of the towns were asked to be the champions of the rural districts against the tyranny of the country rector and the Tory squire. Take two Tory squires at haphazard—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY. These two men had done more for education than all the League taken together. They advocated an educational rate twenty years ago, but were opposed by a Liberal Government. To heighten this picture, the Secretary of the League occasionally gave a pathetic representation of village life—the Church of England children admitted within the squire's grounds, petted and fêted and regaled with buns and tea, while the poor little Nonconformist urchin looked wistfully through the gate, and flattened his nose against the palings. With such pictures as this the feelings of the enlightened working men of Birmingham were aroused, and they were sent home cheering and shouting in favor of free, compulsory and unsectarian education."

Last night the debate on Mr. DIXON'S amendment was concluded, the amendment withdrawn, and the bill passed its second reading. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT ("Historicus,") in opening last night's debate, objected to the introduction of the religious element into municipal government, which that element would infallibly destroy.

"At every November election there would be raised in every parish the question of religious teaching. The element of religious animosity would be introduced. There would be religious public houses open in every street. There would be blue placards and yellow placards, with 'Vote for Jones and the thirty-nine Articles,' 'Vote for Smith and no creeds,' and 'Down with the Bishops.' Cabs would be going about in all directions, and he supposed that the ministers of different denominations would every night take part at the meetings in public houses and tap-rooms. There would be a great deal of religious discussion, and a great deal more religious beer. Towards the afternoon of the polling day there would be miraculous conversions of all kinds; and the next day it would be found that in the course of four and twenty hours the electors had held every possible form of religious faith, and that toward 4 o'clock men had accepted as many articles of faith as they had been supplied with pints of beer. That would be the result of the plan of spreading religious education among the people."

MONADNOCK.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A REGRET.

I blame not that your courage failed,
That prudence over love prevailed;
It seemed that we must walk together
Rough ways through wild and stormy weather,
And you must have smooth paths to tread,
And skies all cloudless overhead.

Wise was your choice, the world will say,
That sees you fresh and fair today
As in the spring-time of your years,
These hazel eyes undimmed with tears,
That forehead all unlined with care,
Nor streaked with gray that chestnut hair.

Yet if you could have dared to lay
Unfaltering hands in mine, and say,
"I trust you still, nor count the cost!"
Something, I doubt not, you had lost,
Yet found when all was told remain
To you and me some larger gain.

Not loveless nor unsweet my days;
I toil, nor miss some meed of praise;
Had you been with me they had known
The grace they lack, and thou hadst grown,
O weak but pure and tender heart!
To something nobler than thou art.

Ah! better had we both been laid
To rest forever, ere the shade
Of that cold worldliness had made
Division worse than death, and bade
Our souls be parted evermore,
Still strangers on the heavenly shore.

A. J. C.

—The Spectator.

WYBROWE'S WILL.

BY "RUY."

I.

On my way down to a garden party at Fulham one fine afternoon, with my friend Charlie Twistleton, I heard the following story of a lady concerning whom everybody was just then talking.

Wybrowe, Brazilian millionaire, ætat, seventy, or thereabouts, marries Helen Chetwynd, impecunious belle, ætat. nineteen, daughter of a British diplomate in those parts; and, after two years of connubial felicity, considerately dies. Wybrowe is jealous as a Spaniard; and his jealousy looks beyond his own life. So he leaves a terrible will behind him. This cunningly-contrived document provides that his widow, then just twenty-one, shall receive and enjoy an income of some £15,000 per annum so long—and only so long—as she shall remain unmarried. That if she do marry again, she shall receive absolutely nothing—the entire estate of the deceased passing to two distant relatives, believed to be living in obscure poverty in London.

Now comes the most curious part of the story.

A good many men besides old Wybrowe went mad about la belle Hélène out in Brazil; notably a man who was thought to be nearly as big a Crœsus—a half-Spaniard, half-Englishman, by name Alvarez Smith. This hybrid was said to have the temper of a fiend, the face of a baboon, and the complexion of a jaundice patient. The frantic vehemence with which, when at last he did speak, Smith pleaded his case to her, nearly frightened Miss Chetwynd into hysterics; the malignant black scowl that twisted his ugly face till it grew absolutely awful in its hideousness, when she unconditionally declined his proposals, and shrank away from him, haunted her sleep for many a night afterward.

Alvarez Smith went away and thought out his vengeance. This is how he took it, after waiting patiently for three years.

During old Wybrowe's lifetime he kept quiet, and made no sign. When the old man was dead, Smith broke in upon the widow, and with full knowledge of the provisions of Wybrowe's will, renewed his former propositions. They were rejected again—this time with the addition of certain words that Helen Wybrowe would have been more prudent not to have spoken to such a man.

The same steamer which brought the widow home to England had among its passengers Alvarez Smith. He never once spoke to her, or molested her in any way during the voyage; but his hungry black eyes would rest upon her in a way that frightened her in spite of herself.

Those eyes watched her into the railway carriage at Southampton; met hers as he got out on to the platform at Waterloo; and, again, as the doors of her sister's house in Park-lane closed upon her. Every time she went abroad she met them; sleeping and waking, Alvarez Smith haunted her. It was intolerable; but what could she do? She left town; he followed her. She shut herself up in the house for days; and the first person she saw when, by day or by night, she came out again was—Smith; always Alvarez Smith. Mrs. Wybrowe grew nervous and ill under this implacable persecution, which it was impossible to put an end to. And the worst of it was that she felt her persecutor was gaining a certain power over her; that those terrible eyes of his fascinated her like a basilisk's. She never avowed this feeling to Lady Oswestry, her sister, but she couldn't help confessing it to herself.

In a few weeks after her arrival in London, old Wybrowe's lawyer communicated to her the following startling intelligence: A person had bought up the reversionary interest of her husband's two distant relatives in the income that had been left her, subject to her remaining unmarried. Wybrowe's kinsmen, too poor to be troubled with many scruples, and considering that it was barely likely a womrn would give up fifteen thousand pounds a year when she could keep it on such easy terms, had greedily accepted the offer that had been made them; had accordingly executed the necessary legal documents; had received a stipulated sum down, and had emigrated to Australia.

The person who had thus bought them out was, consequently, the person who would claim the heavy forfeit from Helen Wybrowe in the event of her marrying again. And it was hardly needful to tell her that person's name. She guessed it instinctively—Alvarez Smith.

This, then, was her position: she must either, at one-and-twenty, condemn herself to a life-long widowhood, or relinquish a magnificent income to the man she detested. True, a court of law might, as her lawyer told her, set the will aside; but how could a woman petition such a court? Her woman's delicacy, at all events, rendered that out of the question in her case. Again, there might be men who would think (and who could afford to think) lightly of marrying a beggar; and among them there might be one whom she could love. But, wise in her generation, Mrs. Wybrowe built no castles in the air of this sort. She accepted the situation *telle qu'elle était;* shut herself up no longer; went among her kind; encountered her basilisk with an impassable visage, and tortured her tormentor by an ingeniously arranged sequence of flirtations with passed masters of the art.

II.

I knew it, in that moment when our eyes met. I knew that I, Francis Drasdyl, world-worn, case-hardened, pococurante cynic of seven-and-twenty, was to love this woman; that I did love her already.

Rather tall, graceful as Diana in her statuesque Summer draperies, a

"Helen of the low-arch'd brow,
And amber hair, and dewy violet eyes;"

a woman with a child's face, stamped before its time with the mark of passion or of pain, a little thinner and a little paler than it should have been, perhaps, but with all the stronger, subtler, attraction for me that it was so—this was Mrs. Wybrowe, as I saw her that day.

I don't remember what she and I talked about when we were left alone, or how long we sat under the big beech.

I know she spoke, and that every now and then the great violet eyes turned slowly upon me; and, when she was silent,

"Filled with light
The interval of sound."

I was in Elysium, and lost the count of time. A step, soft and cat-like, that neither of us heard, came down the walk. A dry branch cracked under the cautious tread, and then we both looked up. A man passed us. I knew him instinctively. The fierce black eyes, contracted in their wrath, which met mine in one brief, vindictive glare, could only belong to one man.

That lithe, dark personage with the feline tread, and the ugly, yellow physiognomy, must needs be the hero of Charlie Twistleton's story, the man who had bought up the arbitrament of Helen Wybrowe's fate—Alvarez Smith.

He never looked at her this time, only at me. I wonder whether the man's instinct told him, even then, that I loved her?

Mrs. Wybrowe rose a little pale; the dark circle under her eyes more plainly visible; a sort of hunted look upon her face that made my pulse throb angrily.

"Amy seems to have forgotten me," she said; "let us go and look for her."

We walked across the croquet-lawn, for a while silently.

Then she said, "You know that man who passed us just now?"

"I know him now," I answered; I never saw him before, and only heard of his existence two hours ago."

Her pale cheek flushed painfully.

"Then you have heard ——?"

"Everything," I answered, stopping her. "There is Lady Oswestry yonder."

Mrs. Wybrowe quickened her pace and said nothing more till she was safe under Amy Oswestry's wing again.

III.

The season was over; London emptying fast; duns pressing; the heat intolerable. Howbeit I abode still in the Sahara of Bruton-street. Aunt Medusa had gone down into Kent with the Boodles, having extracted from me a promise to come down for the September shooting—a promise I only intended to keep if——

The "if" was in Park-lane. Lady Oswestry had not yet made her move, hesitating between Buxton and Lindenbad; and I was watching the turn of the scale. For with Lady Oswestry would go Helen Wybrowe. And where Helen Wybrowe went I meant to follow. I had not spoken yet, though nearly a month had passed since that day at Fulham I had marked with a white rose. She had hardly given me a chance. And yet she knew, who knew me as I was, that I loved her—had loved her from the very moment our eyes met for the first time. And I knew my strange, willful, passionate darling—my Helen, who was like no other—I knew she loved me with the one love of her life. Only between her loving me and my winning her, there was much. Nevertheless, the mask we both wore, before each other as before others, was getting too stifling to be worn much longer. It fell from both of us at last.

I had been sitting with her in Lady Oswestry's morning-room, under the shelter of the sunshades, among the flowers, one day for nearly an hour. My lady was heaven knows where; and we had been alone all the time. Commonplaces had languished and died. There had been a silence, which those heavy violet eyes filled divinely enough, but which both of us knew must be broken; and only in one way.

I looked up into her face. In its passion-pallor, in the trembling lip, in the scarce-restrained tears that had gathered slowly to the eyes, I read what made me take her swiftly in my arms; and then the silence was broken by the sweet sound of her own name—"Helen!"

She shivered, as she had shivered in that valse, only, this time, not with fear. And her head, with its diadem of amber hair, sank down upon my breast; and I bent mine till my lips touched hers, and clung to them. I had won her! Not yet.

The next moment she had freed herself.

"Oh! why have you done this?" she sobbed—wailed almost.

"Why? Because I love you, Helen. Because you love me. And because you and I know this is so."

"Yes," she murmured; "yes; you love me. I know that. I knew it that day at Fulham. As no one ever has loved—ever will love me. I know that."

"And you love me, Helen. You know that, too."

"Yes; I love you!" she cried, passionately. "I know that, too."

"And yet you ask me—" I began, so far off my head as to be going to argue with her.

"Because this should never have been. All between us must end here and now."

"In heaven's name, why?" I broke in, rather mad with this piece of feminine cruelty. "Why must it?"

"Frank," she said, coolly now, "Frank, this is folly. You know my story. You cannot marry a beggar as I shall be."

"Nor you, à ce qu'il paraît."

"Selfish and cruel!"

Even at that moment I couldn't but admire that truly feminine retort.

She went on.

"I? Am I thinking of myself? And yet this is my fault. I knew what has happened must happen. Yes; it is I who have been selfish. I knew it; and I ought—. But—oh! Frank, I knew you loved me; and my loveless life seemed so bitter—so bitter! And——"

And here she broke down, sobbing.

My willful, passionate darling! She was trying to persuade herself that she was acting nobly and disinterestedly; and, being noways fitted for such self-martyrdom, was failing signally. She ought to have nipped this love of mine sharply in the bud, but lacked the will. And now she was trying to sacrifice it, and her own love, on the shrine of duty—now when she was my own, when she had rested her head upon my breast, when she had given her lips to mine.

I didn't repeat my folly of attempting to argue with her. Her hand was strong enough against me as it was without such strengthening. I didn't take her in my arms again and stifle her feeble special-pleading with kisses. I let her say her say. And then, when she had sunk back into the low, deep fauteuil, weak and trembling and defenseless again, I knelt beside her; and, holding fast in mine the little soft hand I never meant to let go, I told her how it must needs fare with me if she had her way. And I was conquering what I knew all along was my own of right; the violet eyes were full of happy tears; the words I looked to hear already trembling on the full lips that had grown meek again, when—there was a rustle of woman's draperies; and, through the chia'oscuro of the room, Lady Oswestry bore down upon us.

And Helen rose, and, before I could stay her, had fled away swiftly upon her feet, leaving me to face my lady alone.

The which I did as best I might.

For a while Lady Oswestry looked grave and judicial; then, by degrees, benignant, but mildly reproachful; when I took my leave, protective and honestly propitious. It was arranged between us that I should come to Park-lane early the next day.

At a frightfully undue hour I drove there. A hansom had just pulled up at the door; the late occupant was speaking to the groom of the chambers in the hall. I was just in time to hear the functionary's answer to the question put to him:

"No, Sir. My lady and Mrs. Wybrowe left town for the continent last evening."

The other swung round on his heel with a fierce "*carajo!*" and again I stood face to face with Alvarez Smith, the man with the evil eye.

IV.

That night, some twenty minutes past eight of the clock, my hansom, turning the Bruton-street corner at a sharp trot, was nearly cut over by another hansom charging furiously down Bond-street.

The two drivers exchanged a broadside of double-shotted blasphemies, flogged their horses clear of each other, and started again, the offending Jehu leading.

I was bound to Charing Cross, en route to Dover, Paris and Lindenbad, in the track of Lady Oswestry and Helen Wybrowe; and, in consequence of this delay, only saved the 8¼ mail train by about two seconds. Another man, however, ran it closer still. A man in a fur-lined traveling robe, and a peaked cap pulled over his eyes, took a through ticket to Lindenbad after me, and followed me on to the platform, half a dozen yards behind.

I heard him hurrying after me; just as the guard had opened the door of an empty carriage he caught me up and got in too. The door was slammed, the whistle shrieked, and the Dover mail started.

I had dropped into one corner; my companion rolled himself in the opposite one. I lit a cigar; so did he; and we cleared London, and had run a dozen miles down the line before I looked at him again. I was thinking what Helen's sudden departure boded me; whether I was so sure of winning her, after all; and, deep in speculations of this sort, I had no eyes or thought for anything else.

Besides, that shapeless traveling-robe and that peaked cap that kept his face in an impenetrable shadow would have puzzled me, even if I had had a suspicion as to who the man in the opposite corner was. And in the preparations for my sudden departure I had forgotten all about him.

So that it was not till he tore off his cap and flung aside his wrapper that I knew that Alvarez Smith and I were alone together in that carriage of the Dover mail-train; and that he was glaring at me with all the furious hate he felt for me in his evil eyes.

I looked at him tranquilly enough, I think, but I couldn't help feeling that the rencontre was by no means an agreeable one; that the express stopped nowhere between London and Dover, and that Alvarez Smith was probably as mad as any inmate of Hanwell.

However, I am not easily put off head, and, as I say, returned his glare with a tranquil stare, and went on smoking.

Whether he had expected his melodrama to produce more effect, and was disappointed; whether my calmness irritated him afresh, I don't know. Certain it is that he rose and came toward me with an oath.

It struck me forcibly that he was dangerous, and I gradually slipped my hand into the inner breast-pocket of my traveling-jacket, and unfastened the loop which kept a useful little revolver *de poche* steady there.

There seemed likely to be a necessity, disagreeable but imperative, for shooting this man before we got to Dover. And it so happened that I felt in no humor to run any risk by the exercise of an unwise forbearance toward a mad brute like this, if it came to a fight.

It appeared, though, that he had something to say before he began; for he seated himself again exactly opposite to me, and muttered hoarsely:

"So, we are alone at last; you and I."

"So it seems," I returned. I saw that, if he meant to have a row, he didn't feel quite up to the mark yet, and wanted to talk himself into the necessary fury; so I thought I might venture to light another cigar; which I did, loosing my grip of the pistol-butt for a moment, but keeping an eye on my man the while.

He actually gnashed his yellow teeth at me. He looked so unutterably hideous, and at the same time so intensely ludicrous while he was doing it, that I laughed.

"Take care!" he screamed, shivering with wrath. "You laugh now; let him laugh that wins! *Caramba* you have not won yet."

"No?" I inquired, insolently.

"No! curse you! you never shall."

"Bah! who says so, my good man?"

"I! I have sworn it!"

"You?" I sneered, rather enjoying his fury, and with no mind to spare him any stab I could give him. "You? You are madder than I thought you were."

"You shall never have her! *Madre de Dios!* never."

"You're wrong. I *shall.*"

He smiled in a ghastly fashion with his white, dry lips.

"No," he said, and if his tone was calmer, it was twice as "dangerous" and threatening now. "No! I shall keep my oath—be sure of that. Listen!" he went on, after a pause, and with that same forced calmness; "from the day I saw her first, and each day more and more, I have loved her—this woman, who——"

"Who, from that same day, and each day more and more, has loathed and hated you," I struck in. "Well?"

By the light of the lamp above us I could see his yellow face turn the ashen hue of a dead man's, as that cruel taunt of mine hit home.

He covered his face with his hands, and uttered a faint dull moan, as though he had, in very deed, got his death-hurt.

The crisis was evidently approaching; the madman could hardly contain himself much longer. In another minute he might be at my throat; and then, disagreeable as it would be, I should inevitably have to shoot him. Alvarez Smith was by no means the sort of person to stand on much ceremony with when the instincts he inherited from the Spanish Creole of a mother of his were in the ascendant; and it was his life or mine, I began to think. I drew the revolver quietly out of my pocket, and covered him from my knee in anticipation of his rush.

"Now," he hissed, "will you promise never to marry this woman?"

"I'll see you in Gehenna first!"

"You will not?"

"Confound you, no! But I'll promise you this," I added, as I saw him crouching like a jaguar for a spring at my throat, "that, madman or no madman, if you lay a finger on me, I'll shoot you in your tracks without further warning."

Raising my right hand quickly, I covered him fairly, now. My amiable companion dropped back into his seat with a hideous Spanish blasphemy; most unexpectedly baffled and beaten.

"That's right," I said, considerably relieved to find he was not so mad as to have lost all fear for himself, and put me under the painful necessity of winging him; "of course you didn't expect me to be so well able to take care of myself; and I suppose you've only a knife. I don't much think you'll kill me to-night, after all, though we are alone, &c., as you were good enough to remind me just now."

"Oh!" he snarled, "I shall kill you yet!"

"I differ with you there. My own impression is that you'll be in Hanwell or Charenton before long. Meanwhile, let me advise you not to try this again. If you do, remember, I've warned you."

He flung a curse at me, and, turning away, rolled himself up in his cloak, and never moved again till the Mail ran into the Dover Station. Then he rose suddenly, opened the door, sprang on to the platform, and disappeared.

V.

"And so you ran away from me, Helen?"

It was some three or four hours after my arrival in Lindenbad. I had forced the consigne, carried Lady Oswestry's rooms in the Russie by storm, utterly discomfiting the garrison by the suddenness and vigor of my assault, insomuch that after a brief, hopeless struggle, it surrendered at discretion. My darling had spoken the words that bound her life to mine forever.

Under the Summer stars, in the hush of the Summer night, she and I were sitting on the balcony of their room that overlooked the river and the purple woods beyond; at her feet, as I loved best to sit, and watch the great violet eyes turn slowly on me; at her feet, with her hand in mine again.

"And so you ran away from me, Helen?"

"What else could I do? I was so weak with you, Frank; so weak against my love. And, for your sake, I felt it ought not to be. So I ran away. It was terrible work to get Amy to start that night, though! She was horribly cruel to me: she fought for you. How I loved her when she did! But I would go; and so we went."

"And then you thought you were safe?"

"Safer. Away from you, I was strong."

"And you think you would be out of my reach long?"

She gave me a smile, delicious as a caress. Then she said:

"Qui sait? I thought you would come, but not so soon. Not till I should have time to harden my heart. I knew I was doing right, Frank. But I thought, too, that I might never see you again. And then——"

Her face told me the rest.

"Enfant! What had you to do with right or wrong if you loved me? You were mine. How could you ever think I should let you go? Let you go, who have given me new faith, new hope, new life—made life precious to me, now—how could I? Helen, my Helen, nothing can take you from me now. You cannot take yourself from me."

From my arms, where she had nestled, on a sudden she started.

"There!" she whispered, pointing to the deserted river-walk; "there! Did you not see him?"

On her face, yet wet with happy tears, had come the hunted look once more; in her voice was the old fear, though my arms and my love were about her. I knew what had done this; the sight of a man for whom I was beginning to feel something of the hate that kills.

"I saw no one, you know. And if Alvarez Smith wants to do me a mischief, why on earth should he turn out and do melodrama in the moonlight—threaten with imaginary daggers, and that sort of thing—to put me on my guard?"

"I saw him standing there," and she pointed again straight before her.

"And how was he dressed?"

"In a sort of cloak, it seemed. I saw him throw it back when he lifted his arm."

"And then he disappeared—where?"

"Into the shadow of the trees."

That was perfectly possible. A couple of strides would take any one out of sight, who had stood even in the center of the broad *allée.*

If Helen had really seen Alvarez Smith, he might be hidden in that shadow even now, watching us. My blood began to stir at this.

* * * * * * *

I had been just a week in the Bad when the dénouement of this story came out.

We had gone up the river one morning in a "hen-coop," had landed some three miles or so above Lindenbad, and strolled away, out of sight of the boatmen, along the bank, down to which extended the low scrub and brushwood of the forest.

We had sat down on a sort of little crag which overhung the river, and from which Helen had discovered a view which she was doing her best to sketch under an organized series of interruptions from me. Lying there at her feet, watching her eyes, and drinking in her voice, thinking of that new life she had given me, and that was precious to me for her sake, I was terribly near my death.

There was hardly a breath of air astir; and yet, all at once, my pot-hat, that was tilted over my eyes to keep off the sun-glare, rolled away lazily across the turf. slipped, so neatly and lightly that I hardly felt it, off my head.

A sharp crack and a little puff of white smoke rising above a clump of brushwood explained this phenomenon.

I saw at once what this meant. I was on my feet, and half way across to the cover which sheltered my would-be assassin in a couple of bounds. Another bullet whizzed by my ear, and then I had sprung into the thicket, struck by one lucky blow, a smoking revolver from the shaking hands, and flown at the throat of—Alvarez Smith.

It was as well I had lost no time, he got no chance of using his knife.

I heard Helen scream, and then saw her fall lifeless on the turf where we had been sitting, and then I was wrestling for dear life with a madman. He had no science, but he held me like a fiend. I cut him off his legs again and again; but he clung so desperately to me that I couldn't drop him. Each fresh struggle brought us nearer and nearer the edge of the little crag. I guessed what he wanted to do, and put all my remaining strength into one fierce, desperate effort to fling him.

This time he went down, but my foot had slipped on the dry, short turf, and he managed to pull me down upon him.

I felt his arms close round me in a grip of steel as he twisted and writhed toward the edge; I heard his yell of diabolical triumph in my ears; knew that we must roll over; felt the earth slip away from me; felt the mad rush of air by me; felt a shock that seemed to stun me; and then, locked in each other's arms, the water closed over us like a thick darkness.

* * * * * *

He must have struck against something in the fall, and have been dead or stunned when he reached the water.

In a second I had wrenched myself free from that deadly grip, had risen to the surface, and was striking out for the bank. Ten minutes more and I was kneeling beside Helen, slowly recovering her consciousness under the sympathizing care of a forest-keeper's wife.

* * * * * *

The body of Alvarez Smith was picked up next day. He had disguised himself so well, while waiting his opportunity to settle matters with me, as to have eluded detection by the Polizei-Amt, but I was able to swear unhesitatingly to his identity, and did, with some pardonable satisfaction.

He is believed to have left no one to exact the forfeit from Helen Wybrowe when she marries me; and, supposing his bargain with the original claimants to have been a lawful one, there is an end, you see, of "Wybrowe's Will."—*London Society.*

OLD VIRGINIA.—[The following is part of an article compiled from the county records of Northampton, Va., by a writer in the *New Eclectic Magazine.*]—Punishment was inflicted in sundry cases not only for "swearing," but for "scandalous speeches." "Ducking" was a somewhat favorite corrective, especially in the case of old and young women guilty of "scolding" and quarreling. Some of us, these days, may exclaim, O for that golden age to return! An order is actually found on record for the preparation of a "ducking-stool." The imported or other hired servants seem to have furnished the principal subjects of ethical discipline. Even the lash was sometimes employed, in certain cases where a fine was not paid,—by one order found on record to be repeated, in some cases, once a month. One "ROBERTS," for "speaking scandalous words against the Government of this country and the magistrates," was sentenced to "thirty lashes upon his bare back, to be forthwith executed." But his crime was rather political than moral. MARY STADING, however, for gross immorality, being examined and confessing the fact, was condemned to "twenty-five lashes on her bare shoulders, and to pay Court charges;" while of "THOS. COTTINGHAM, servant of ROBT. BEARD," the record is made that, "having this time acknowledged his offense," the penalty is remitted, "but the next time he is heard to swear he shall receive twenty-one lashes on his bare back." But the climax of judicial novelties found in these venerable records is the case which we are now finally to mention. A company of strolling players having come into the County Court dominion of Accomac, and having acted something comic which was either regarded as reflecting upon the authorities or trenching upon good morality, an order of Court was entered that said company of players should appear in presence of the Court, and then and there rehearse the comedy or farce of "The Bear and the Cub," that their worships might judge and determine for themselves as to its obnoxious character. The pages of history may be challenged to produce the picture of a scene in real life more unique and striking, to say the least, than that of "The Bear and the Cub," as it was grimly and tremblingly performed in the fearful presence of the high and mighty Justices of Accomac,—the actors being themselves the culprits arraigned, the farce the subject of solemn accusation, and the terrors of jail and "stripes on the bare back" before their eyes!

GUSHING NEWSPAPERS.—As a rule, newspapers may be divided into two classes—the gushing and the cynical. The first class are undoubtedly pleasant reading at breakfast; they give one a glow of conscious virtue almost equal to that derived from early rising; one goes through the rest of the day with a pleasant conviction that one has been so enthusiastic, so sympathetic with the best hopes of human progress, and so indignant at a few lingering grievances, that the mere feeling almost amounts to a good action. It is true that these earnest gentlemen are apt to be a little off-hand in settling the most complex questions; that they have a suspiciously intuitive perception of the rights of every dispute from China to Peru; and that they occasionally put on a jaunty air of self-satisfaction, which we might describe as priggish in ordinary life. But then their eloquence is so flowing that we yield to the charm, and forget to be critical. Ireland must surely be pacified, America conciliated, and the difficulties between laborers and capitalists set at rest forever by one gush of this benevolent enthusiasm. The value of this material, in a literary point of view, varies according to the market for which it is intended, from the flimsiest buncombe to the graceful unction of a scholar and a philosopher; but it is everywhere characterized by the same tone of serene complacency, and the same optimist views of life. Now, admirable as the sentiments expressed may sometimes be, there is this weak point about them—they encourage the unfortunate belief that every question should be settled by bursts of good feeling.—From "Our Rulers—Public Opinion," in the *Cornhill Magazine.*

JACK'S WEDDING.—Sailors do not always make sober bride-grooms. A good story is told of one going with his Jenny to church to be married. Even at 8 o'clock A. M., he was so evidently intoxicated that the clergyman refused to perform the service. Jack accordingly left, arm-in-arm with his intended, in high dudgeon. One of his mates espied him, and sang out:

"Well, Jack, are you spliced at last?"

"No," hiccupped he, "the parson was too jolly drunk to do the job, so he told us to come again to-morrow."

As the parson in question was a well-known dignitary of the West of England, it may be imagined with what zest the story was told in the county. Sailors have a custom, too, of kissing their brides in the middle of the marriage service, which is not conducive to reverence.

MUCH TOO LITERAL.—I heard the following related by Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.) P——n, at his own table: "When in India with my regiment, we were, at one time, quartered at a place where there was a missionary station. Some of the officers (as was frequently the case) having much leisure, and being so disposed, gave lay assistance to the clergyman in his endeavors to instruct the native population. Upon one occasion I attended a special service which had been appointed to precede the celebration of the Lord's Supper, of which three advanced proselytes desired to partake. Upon the occasion the missionary preached a short sermon upon Faith, the foundation of Christianity, taking his text from Romans iv., 3: 'Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness.' He treated the subject in a plain way, suitable to the capacity of his hearers, and expounded the narrative in Genesis xxii. A native Hindoo had been observed at the service, who, although he had not previously attended the instruction of the missionary, was extremely attentive to the sermon. On the evening of the same day, I and a brother officer rode some six or seven miles toward a native village, from whence most of the converts came; nearing which our attention was attracted to a crowd of natives, in the midst of which [illegible] blazing; and the [illegible] of the Indian drum and a [illegible] were audible. But few words [illegible] to describe the difficulty of [illegible] ity to a race of ignorant people whose minds are so governed by external impressions, and who are so-matter-fact in practice; and still fewer words to describe the horror we felt when we found that the strange and attentive native had returned home and literally carried out the command given to Abraham! He had slaughtered his son, and was now offering him to the 'big God,' as a sacrifice!"—*Once a Week.*

SOME NEW ANECDOTES.

[The following fragments are from the recently published *Home Life of Sir David Brewster,* by his daughter, Mrs. GORDON.]

A Dinner with Cavendish, the Philosopher.—"CAVENDISH invariably had a leg of mutton for his solitary dinner. On one occasion he announced to his servant that six gentlemen were to dine with him on that day 'What am I to give them for dinner?' ejaculated the factotum, in dismay; 'one leg of mutton won't do for six gentlemen.' 'Then give them six legs of mutton?' was the philosophical reply."

Lord Brougham in the Country.—"Lord BROUGHAM, being indisposed, retired early to rest one evening. An hour or two afterward the question was raised whether Lord Chancellors carried the Great Seal with them in social visitings. The Duchess declared her intention of ascertaining the fact, and ordered a cake of soft dough to be made. A procession of lords, ladies and gentlemen was then formed, Sir DAVID carrying a pair of silver candlesticks, and the Duchess bearing a silver salver, on which was placed the dough. The invalid Tord was aroused from his first sleep by the strange procession, and a peremptory demand that he should get up and exhibit the Great Seal. He whispered ruefully to Sir DAVID that the first half of this request he could not possibly comply with, but asked him to bring a certain strange-looking box. When this was done he gravely sat up, impressed the seal upon the cake of dough, the procession retired in order, and the Lord Chancellor returned to his pillow."

The Kohinoor.—"When, at his suggestion, fifteen or sixteen gas-lights were placed behind, it threw out a radiance of colored light which delighted all who saw it. In 1852, having been consulted, along with others, by Prince ALBERT, as to the best manner of having it recut, he was kindly given every facility of examining it at Buckingham Palace, which he did with the microscope and by the aid of polarized light. This further minute investigation only confirmed the conclusion he had previously arrived at—that this diamond, large and beautiful as it was, was not the Mountain of Light, nor any portion out from the original body."

Ball at Buckingham Palace.—"It was a splendid sight, and I met there with crowds of friends. The Queen danced a great deal, and there was something in her whole manner—so happy and cheerful and frank—and in that of the Prince, which made the most favorable impression on everybody. The apartments in the palace were all thrown open, and the party was very numerous. There were refreshments—tea, coffee, ices, &c.—in one room, and a standing supper in the dining-room. We got home about three o'clock in the morning, after waiting about an hour and a half in the lobby, where some ladies were sleeping on their seats, and others stretched on the stone steps waiting for their carriages. The whole display surpassed in beauty and in grandeur anything I had seen."

Prince Albert.—"I have just returned from an hour and a half's interview with the Prince, who unfolded to me his plan of a great central industrial institution, to which the £500,000 obtained from the Exhibition is to be devoted. I have been much impressed with his sagacity and knowledge and great frankness. He told me of a letter which the Queen received from some Indian grandee, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE VICTORIA, Queen of the East India Company."

Mr. Home and Spirit-Rapping.—"Last of all I went with Lord BROUGHAM to a *seance* of the new spirit-rapper, Mr. HOME, a lad of twenty, the son of a brother of the late Earl of HOME. * * * Hands are sometimes seen and felt; the hand often grasps another, and melts away, as it were, under the grasp. The object of asking Lord BROUGHAM and me seems to have been to get our favorable opinion of the exhibition; but though neither of us can explain what we saw, we do not believe that it was the work of idle spirits."

Napoleon III.—"The Prince, to whom I was introduced, presided, and spoke beautifully. He is the very image of his uncle NAPOLEON, and corpulent, but a noble-looking person."

Cardinal Antonelli.—"I was much struck with Cardinal ANTONELLI, and a more interesting person I never met with. His looks, his manner, and his intelligence, were all of a high order. He was tall, thin, and sallow, dressed in a singular blue cloth dress like a dressing-gown, with red buttons."

Mr. Disraeli.—"At an interview with Mr. DISRAELI yesterday I was the last of about twenty that came into the room; and having been announced by name, DISRAELI walked half-way up his long drawing-room, and said that it was a long time since he had the pleasure of meeting with me. I had utterly forgotten having ever met him, but I began to remember that Mr. LOCKHART brought him one day to Allerby when he was a very young man."

Mr. Gladstone—The Princess of Wales.—"Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR and I waited in the receiving-room (of the Athenæum) till Mr. GLADSTONE came to take us to the levee in his carriage. There are to be no fewer than 183 presentations today; and as Mr. GLADSTONE had to attend a meeting of the Cabinet he wrote to Gen. KNOLLYS to ask him to make our reception early. He made it the first. Mr. GLADSTONE having told the police that we were to be admitted early at a private door, they succeeded with much difficulty in forcing us past the innumerable obstacles by which the street was blocked up. Mr. GLADSTONE was called in alone—I presume from the awkwardness of keeping a Cabinet Minister waiting. Some time elapsed before we were admitted. The attendants of the Prince and Princess were not numerous. The Princess is truly beautiful and most intellectual-looking; but I was told she varied very considerably, and this accounts for the different characters of her photographs."

DR. NEWMAN ON THE EXISTENCE OF A GOD.—If, as in this case, we feel responsibility, are ashamed, are frightened, at transgressing the voice of conscience, this implies that there is One to whom we are responsible, before whom we are ashamed, whose claims upon us we fear. If, on doing wrong, we feel the same tearful, broken-hearted sorrow which overwhelms us on hurting a mother; if, on doing right, we enjoy the same sunny serenity of mind, the same soothing, satisfactory delight which follows on our receiving praise from a father, we certainly have within us the image of some person, to whom our love and veneration look, in whose smile we find our happiness, for whom we yearn, toward whom we direct our pleadings, in whose anger we are troubled.—*From "An Essay in Aid of Grammar of Assent," by John Henry Newman, D. D.*

THE STORY OF "THE LADY OF THE KEY."—One of the Paris journals announces the death at Versailles, of a Russian lady who appeared in the drawing-rooms of Paris in 1848 and 1849, and was nicknamed the "Dame à la Clef." She died, aged forty-five, in the most complete solitude. It is said that her husband, who was much older than she, came to see her for a week or two every six months, and went away again no one knew wither. All was mysterious about this Lady of the Key. Last month her husband did not return as usual, but a letter came announcing his death. The widow survived him a few days only, and it is supposed she allowed herself to die of hunger. Whether true or not, this was the story that was whispered about her when she appeared in Paris, young and beautiful, more than twenty years ago. It is said that her husband surprised her in a little country house which he possessed near Moscow at the moment she was hastily shutting somebody up in a wardrobe. A servant had betrayed her. The Muscovite Othello turned the key twice in the wardrobe, took it out, then told his wife to follow him. A traveling britzska stood a few paces from the villa. More dead than alive, the unhappy woman obeyed. When the husband had placed her in the carriage, and given an order in a low voice to the coachman, "Keep this key," he said to his wife; "I have forgotten something and will return," and then went back to the house. He returned according to his promise, but as the carriage descended the hill the poor woman saw the flames issuing from the windows of the country-house and taking full possession of it. She fainted away, and on regaining her senses perceived that a gold chain was riveted round her neck, to which the little key of the wardrobe was attached. She wished to kill herself, but her husband threatened her that if she committed suicide he would reveal her misconduct and cover her and her family with dishonor. She was therefore condemned to live, and her strange necklace excited much curiosity in Paris. At last her tyrant allowed her to retire into a quiet retreat on the express stipulation that she would not attempt to destroy herself during his lifetime. His death released her from this condition; but she had languished for more than twenty years, having the witness of her guilt always before her eyes. It is a curious story: we wonder whether it is true?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MODERN CLASSICAL DRAMA.

From Punchinello, No. 2.

Mr. BOUCICAULT might properly be called the author of the elementary drama. Not because his plays, like elementary lessons in French, are peculiarly aggravating to the well-regulated mind, but because of his fondness for employing one of the elements of nature—fire, water or golden hair—in the production of the sensation which invariably takes place in the fourth or fifth act of each of his popular dramas. In the "Streets of New-York" he made a hit by firing a building at the spectacularly-disposed audience. In "Formosa" he gave us a boat race; and in "Lost at Sea," now running at Wallack's, he has renewed his former fondness for playing with fire. The following condensed version of this play is offered to the readers of *Punchinello,* with the assurance that, though it may be a little more coherent than the unabridged edition, it is a faithful picture of the sort of thing that Mr. BOUCICAULT, aided and abetted by Mr. WALLACK, thinks proper to offer to the public:

LOST AT SEA.

ACT I. *Scene 1. Enter Virtuous Banker.* "I have embezzled WALTER CORAM's money, and he is coming from India to claim it. I am a ruined man."

Enter Unprincipled Clerk. "Not so. WALTER CORAM is lost at sea, and we will keep the money."

Virtuous Banker. "Thank heaven! I am not found out, and can remain an honest man as usual."

Scene 2. Enter Comic Villain. "I am just released from prison and must soon meet my wife." (*Swears and smashes in his hat.*)

Enter Unprincipled Clerk. "Not so. WALTER CORAM is lost at sea. Personate him, draw his money and share it with me."

Comic Villain. "I will." (*Swears and smashes in his hat.*)

Scene 3. Enter Miss Effie Germon. (*Aside.*) "I am supposed to be a virtuous and vagabond boy. I hate to show my ankles in ragged trowsers, but I must." (*Shows them. Applause.*)

Enter Daughter of Comic Villain. "I love the unprincipled clerk; but there is a sick stranger up-stairs who pokes the fire in a way that I can hardly resist. Be firm, my heart. Shall I be untrue to my own unprincipled—"

Enter Unprincipled Clerk. "Not so. WALTER CORAM is lost at sea, and I must leave these valuable boxes in your hands for safe keeping." (*Leaves the boxes, and then leaves himself.*)

Enter Sick Stranger. "I am WALTER CORAM. Those are my boxes. Somebody is personating me. Big thing on somebody. Let him go ahead." (*Curtain.*)

Young Lady in the Audience. "Isn't EFFIE GERMON perfectly lovely?"

Accompanying Boston Youth. "Yes; but you should see RISTORI in *Marie Antoinette.* There is a sweetness and light about the great tragedienne which—"

Heavy old Party, to contiguous Young Man. "Don't think much of this; do you? Now, in TOM PLACIDE's day—"

Contiguous and aggrieved Young Man pleads an engagement and hastily goes out.

ACT II. *Scene 1. Virtuous Banker's Villa. Comic Villain, Unprincipled Clerk, and Wealthy Heroine dining with the Banker.*

Enter Original Coram. "I am WALTER CORAM; but I can't prove it, the villains having stolen my bootjack."

Enter Comic Villain, who smashes in his hat, and swears.

Original Coram. (*Approaching him.*) "This is WALTER CORAM, I believe? I knew you in India. We boarded together. Don't you remember old FUTTYGHUR ALLAHABAD, and the rest of our set?"

Comic Villain, in great mental torture. "Certainly; of course; I said so at the time." (*Swears and smashes in his hat.*) (*Exeunt omnes, in search of Virtuous Banker.*)

Scene 2. Enter Miss Effie Germon, by climbing over the wall. "I hate to climb over the wall and show my ankles in these nasty trowsers, but I must." (*Shows them. Applause.*)

Enter Daughter of Comic Villain. "Great heavens! What do I see? My beloved clerk offering himself to the wealthy heroine? I must faint!" (*Faints.*)

Enter aristocratic lover of wealthy heroine, and catches the faintress in his arms. Wealthy heroine catches him in the act. Tableau of virtuous indignation. (*Curtain.*)

Young Lady before-named. "Isn't EFFIE GERMON perfectly sweet?"

Bostonian Youth. "Yes; but RISTORI——"

Eighty Young Men. "Let's go out for drinks."

ACT III. *Scene 1. Enter Daughter of Comic Villain.* "My clerk is false, and I don't care a straw for him. Consequently I will drown myself."

Enter Original Coram. "I am WALTER CORAM; but I can't prove it, the villians having stolen my Calcutta latch-key. Better not drown yourself, my dear. You'll find it beastly wet. Don't do it." (*She doesn't do it.*) (*Curtain.*)

Young Lady before-named. "Isn't EFFIE GERMON perfectly beautiful?"

Bostonian Youth. "Yes. But at her age RISTORI——"

Heavy old Party murmurs in his sleep of ELLEN TREE. *More young men go out to get drinks.*

ACT IV. *Scene 1. Enter Virtuous Banker.* "All is lost. There is a run on the bank——"

Enter Unprincipled Clerk. "WALTER CORAM presents check for £7 4 3. We have no funds. Shall we pay it?"

Enter Original Coram. (*Aside.*) "I am WALTER CORAM; but I can't prove it, the villains having taken my other handkerchief. (*To the Banker.*) Sir, you once gave me a penny, and you have since embezzled my fortune. How shall I repay such noble conduct? Here is a bag of gold. Take it and pay your creditors."

Scene 2. Enter Unprincipled Clerk and Comic Villain.

Unprincipled Clerk. "The original CORAM has turned up. We must turn him down again. I will burn him in his bed to-night."

Comic Villain. "Burn him; but don't attempt any violence." (*Swears and smashes in his hat.*)

Scene 4. Enter Original Coram. "I am WALTER CORAM; but I can't prove it—I forget precisely why. What is this in my coffee? Opium! It is, by SIVA, VISHNU and others! They would fain drug my drink. Ha! ha! I have drank, eaten, smoked, chewed and snuffed opium for ninety years. I like it. So did my parents. I am, so to speak, the child of poppy. Ha! What do I see? Flames twenty feet high all around me! Can this be fire? The wretches mean to burn me alive! (*Aside*—And they'll do it, too, some night, if MOSS don't keep a sharp lookout after those lazy carpenters.")

Enter Miss Effie Germon. (*Aside.*) "I must get on the roof and drag CORAM out. I hate to do it, for I shall have to show my ankles in these horrid trowsers. But I suppose I must." (*Gets on the roof with Comic Villain's Daughter, shows ankles, lifts up roof and saves Coram, amid whirlwinds of applause and smoke.*) —(*Curtain.*)

Young Lady before-named. "Isn't EFFIE GERMON too lovely?"

Bostonian Youth. "Yes. RISTORI is, however——"

Heavy old Party. "This fire business is dangerous, Sir. Never saw it done at the old Park. EDMUND KEAN would——"

ACT V. *Enter original Coram.* "I am WALTER CORAM. I can now prove it by simply mentioning the fact. I love the daughter of the *Comic Villain,* and will marry her."

Unprincipled Clerk. "All is lost except WALTER CORAM, who ought to be. I will go to Australia at once." (*He goes.*)

Comic Villain, (*smashes his hat over his eyes and swears.*)

Virtuous Banker. "Bless you, my children. I forgive you all the injuries I have done you." (*Curtain.*)

Everybody in the audience. "How do you like—Real fire; STODDART's faces are—Real fire; EFFIE GERMON is—Real fire; Come and [illegible] WALLACK is always at [illegible] fire; There is nothing in the play but—Real fire."

Misanthropic Critic to [illegible] Treasurer. "Can I have two seats for to-morrow night?"

Treasurer. "All sold, Sir. Play draws better than *Ours!*"

Misanthropic Critic. "Well! no [illegible]. I only wanted to send my mother-[illegible] knowing that the house must take fire [illegible] night. However, I'll read the play [illegible] instead; if she survives that, she [illegible] mortal."

Suggestion kindly made to Manager [illegible]. Have the fire scene take place in the [illegible] act, and let all the *dramatis personæ* [illegible] the flames. Thus shall the audience [illegible] spared the vulgar profanity of STOD[illegible] "Comic Villain," the absurdity of [illegible]LACK's "Coram," the twaddle of [illegible] "Virtuous Banker," and the impossible imbecility of FISHER's "Unprincipled [illegible]." The sooner Mr. MOSS gives up his [illegible] flame and returns to his early love—[illegible]mate comedy—the better.

GEORGE SAND AND EUGENIE.

The story, under the title of "Malgrétout," which Mme. George Sand has just brought to a close in the last number of the *Remte des deux Mondes,* has caused some excitement in the literary circles and salons of Paris. One of the episodical characters, a beautiful Spaniard, Mlle. d'Ortosa, is made to trace a portrait of herself, which many readers assert was intended for the Empress EUGENIE. Rumor has gone even so far as to say that, in spite of some very unflattering touches, the Empress had, on the whole, been so well pleased with the portraiture that she meant, in return, to exert all her influence to obtain the election of Mme. Sand to one of the five seats now vacant in the French Academy. It is well known that the Empress—like most women at heart, whatever they may say to the contrary—would like to see the talents and merits of persons of her own sex obtain the same public recognition that is awarded to the labors of men; and it may be remembered that some years ago she took advantage of her temporary regency—during the Emperor's visit to Algeria—to bestow, contrary to all precedent, the cross of the Legion of Honor on Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR, the eminent painter. Considering, however, that Mme. Sand characterizes Mlle. d'Ortosa as "*une ambitieuse extravagante,*" who mistakes pomp and glitter for glory, and does not even rightly understand the brilliancy of the part she has to play, we think it would show some humility on the part of the Imperial lady if she were as flattered as some people say at having inspired such a portrait. The reader shall, however, judge for himself; here is Mlle. d'Ortosa, with her ambitions and her hopes, painted by herself:

"I mean to marry a man rich, young and handsome, who shall be madly in love with me. He must ever remain subject to my influence, and he must bear with honor an illustrious name. He must, moreover, possess power; he must be a King, an Emperor, or at least an heir presumptive or a reigning Prince. All my care will be directed henceforward to find him out, and when I have discovered him I am sure to take possession of him, for my education is now complete. I have no fear of being captivated myself, for I have now acquired all that was wanting in my early teaching. I have studied; I possess erudition and political science; I know the histories of dynasties and people. I know the secrets of diplomacy and all the naivetés of every sort of ambition. I know all the men of note, all the women of power in the past and in the present. I have taken the exact measure of all of them, and fear none. The day will come when I can be as useful to a Sovereign as I could be today to a woman who might ask my advice about her dress. I seem to attach great importance to trifles, but people little guess what serious thoughts occupy my mind; they will know it later when I am a Queen, a Czarina, a Grand Duchess......Lastly, I intend, after having played a brilliant part in the world, to shine forever in history. I will not disappear, like any common actress, at the same time as my youth and my beauty; I will wear a crown on my white hair. A woman is always beautiful who can dazzle men with the splendor of a crown. I am eager for great struggles, or great perils; even the scaffold has a strange fascination for me. I will never accept exile; I will never resort to flight; I will never be caught or brought back on the road to Varennes; I will not lose my senses in the midst of disasters; I will have the most tragic destiny and fight face to face with the popular lion; I will not quail before him, and more than once I will chain him at my feet. If, after all, the populace grows angry, if it wearies, it may carry my head on a pike. So be it! that will be the day of supreme splendor, and my pale head, doubly crowned by martyrdom, will remain forever stamped in the memory of mankind."

A considerable stretch of imagination is required to recognize the Empress EUGENIE in the intellectually powerful Mlle. d'Ortosa as she is here depicted; nevertheless, there are, no doubt, some traits in the picture which might with a little effort be made to apply, and which would, probably, flatter the Empress' secret pretensions. The last paragraph, especially, seems to embody her well-known admiration and sympathy for MARIE ANTOINETTE. The portrait we have quoted is contained in the number of March 1, where curious readers can also find a description of the personal appearance and manners of Mlle. d'Ortosa, the Spanish *adaventurière*—for such she is. We plead guilty of having read very superficially the conclusion of "Malgrétout" in the number of the 16th of March. It is one of those half-improper, half-preachy stories in which Mme. Sand delights, but under which, personally, we are impatient. But we think we have discovered that Mlle. d'Ortosa becomes insane from defeated ambition, and the pangs of a hopeless, disgraceful passion. So on the whole, we do not think that Mme. Sand, should she aspire to academical honors, can reckon on the support of the Empress. It is difficult to imagine any influence powerful enough, any revolution sufficiently radical, to obtain admittance for a woman into the French Academy; but it is still more difficult to suppose that (were the thing possible) the most popular and most gifted writer of France would think her fame enhanced by a seat among the "immortal forty."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A PEEP AT A NEAPOLITAN NUNNERY.—The father confessor was the object of the heart-burnings, rivalries, jealousies, and quarrels of the nuns. To him they confided their thoughts, hopes, fears, wishes, and aspirations. He was their spiritual director, friend, counselor, father, mother, brother; the representative of, and mediator to, Heaven. He inspired passionate worship, and this feeling so identified them with the cloister, that during temporary visits to their relatives, where it naturally could not have full scope, they would pine and long to return to their sweet captivity. Those whose ordinary confessor had fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, would enlist the services of a younger religious guide, with whom they would confer for hours in a roomy and comfortable confessional. Some were ill with alarming frequency, and then they had the benefit of the uninterrupted ministrations of the priest in the privacy of their chambers. One holy sister daily summoned her confessor in the mornings to relate her thoughts of the night, to the accompaniment of wine and cakes; in the afternoons he returned to confession and to luncheon; in the evenings he reappeared to hear how she spent her mornings and to sip coffee and munch sweetmeats. Moreover, unable to bear prolonged absences, Abelard and Heloise would exchange epistles twice in the twenty-four hours. By the way, some of the letters of the pupils to their saintly masters, accidentally intercepted, were conceived in a style more suitable to our Lady of Loretto than to followers of the rule of St. Benedict.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

MR. RUTHLESS, THE CRITIC.—'Twas only yesterday and Golden-wing was a girl at school. Not the most diligent of scholars truly, but her father paid for all the extras; and, of course, if one's time be taken up in mastering French, German, Italian, music, dancing and tatting, (I think that's what they call it,) it is no great marvel if one be a little backward in one's mother tongue. And no English girl can possibly fathom the profundities of COKE upon LYTTELTON, or appreciate the niceties of MILL's *Principles of Political Economy,* if a great portion of her idle moments be devoted to the pages of sentimental novelists, or the prosecution of innocent flirtations with the French master. Such, in a few words, may be said to have been the training of the authoress of *Lillian's Life; Or, the Blighted Hope.* In fine, it was impossible that the young lady should write a readable novel. No one expected it of her. Even her father, the most indulgent of parents, could never accuse her of writing good English. But was it criminal, then, to attempt the undoable? Was any one bound to buy her book? Who was wronged by its publication? These questions and many others were duly answered by Mr. Ruthless. He was in a

[illegible] partner, and [illegible] two-and-fourpence half-penny [illegible] when he took his seat [illegible] an oyster supper in the [illegible] retiring to his chambers, he [illegible] Dillon's Life waiting for him. He lit a cigar, put on his slippers, seated himself in his arm-chair by the fire, and galloped through the pages at the rate of a mile a minute. Oh, how he capered round that unfortunate book. What fun he poked at it. How quaintly he advised the "evidently young and inexperienced author" to devote herself to the more congenial cultivation of shirt-[illegible] and soda-bread, leaving novel-[illegible] to those who had some clear ideas on the relationship of verb and nominative [illegible]. With what playful wit did he suggest to publishers and others that some sort of examination should be proposed to all aspiring [illegible], and that the trade should determine in future never to publish the work of a writer who could not give an instant and correct answer to the question, How many parts of speech are there, and what are they? It was cruel. It amused the readers of the Review, however, and—it broke poor [illegible]-wing's heart.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

TWICE MARRIED.

I was a high-tempered, wayward girl. When I was fourteen my mother died; and eighteen months after my father married a second time. I had the prejudice girls usually have against step-mothers. I was very much displeased when my father married, and I rendered myself as disagreeable as possible to the woman he had made his wife.

She was not patient or particularly cool-tempered, and besides, considered me a spoiled child, who needed strict home discipline to correct my imperfections of habit and disposition. She was right enough about it. But it might naturally be expected that I would resent her exercising any very arbitrary authority over me. The consequence was that we quarrelled constantly, as only a high-tempered, self-willed girl and an arbitrary woman can.

Before I was seventeen I had fled from my father's roof to marry a man only three years older than myself, and nearly as ignorant as I of the realities of life.

Arthur Loraine's father was a merchant. My father was an auctioneer and house-agent, and not remarkably well to do in the world. The merchant absolutely refused to assist his son, in his anger at his hasty marriage, and my father was too poor to do so if his will had been good, and it was not.

We were a very helpless pair to be cast upon our own resources thus. Arthur, as a rich man's son, had never learned any useful employment; had never done anything more arduous than to lounge about in his father's counting-house, or make a feint at keeping books.

I had spent the best part of my life, so far, at school. My father, poor man, in his ambition to educate me, had spent much money on me that he could ill afford. We found very soon that we had made a grand mistake, Arthur and I. We were like two stage-players taken with each other's pretty faces, and acting love in a farce. Wilfulness and romance—my step-mother had very sensibly called the intimacy—had as much to do with it as anything. It was not long before we quarrelled in most unromantic fashion, and one night Arthur left me in a fit of bad temper, and never came back. The next I heard of him, he had gone to sea.

I was too proud to go home, poverty-stricken as I was. I went, instead, to a distant town, and tried to eke out existence by turning my accomplishments to account. But I was too imperfect in all to succeed at anything of that sort, and was glad enough to get needle-work at even a starvation price. How I lived for the next three years it is hard to tell. I was hungry; I was cold; I was persecuted; for youth kept me some portion of my good looks, in spite of suffering and privation. I heard from home sometimes; but proud as ever, though under such stern discipline, I never told them that all was not tolerably well with me.

In one of these letters from home, came one day news that my young husband had died on ship-board, within a year after our separation. The same letter urged me to come home. My step-mother was in failing health, and I was needed as well as loved there. But I would not go. I was not cold-hearted enough to feel no sorrow at Arthur's death, though the news of it was more to me like hearing the death of some acquaintance than of a dearly-loved husband. I was scarcely more alone in the world now than before.

About this time came a turn in my fortunes. A wealthy, kind-hearted lady, for whom I worked, learning accidentally of my hard life, and that I could do something better, obtained for me a situation as teacher in a juvenile school—a situation I proved competent to fill, fortunately. It was a small salary; but it was independence and luxury to me. I shed tears of heartfelt thankfulness in the little chamber allotted me at my new quarters. The plainly-furnished room, with its simple carpet, its white bed, its one window, was heaven to me. The boarding-school fare was daily feasting; I had fared so differently in the years past. Nightly I took the lessons for the next day, and went carefully over them, to be sure that I should not myself fail in them. I strove in every way to fulfill the duties of my position, for I was in deadly fear of losing it. I knew that the schoolmistress deferred entirely to the clergyman who came to hear the Bible-class, and who was a somewhat stern and exacting man of middle age. He watched me narrowly. I felt myself on trial. I trembled, lest I should not satisfy him, and lose my position in consequence. To think of going back to my garret and starvation, after this state of comfort and comparative ease, made my very heart sink with terror.

One day the clergyman asked me come to the parsonage after lessons were over—he wished to speak with me. The summons made me turn cold all over. I was nearly unfitted for the performance of my duties the rest of the day, in my fear. As I knocked at the "study" door of the parsonage, my heart was in my throat.

"Are you ill, Mrs. Loraine?" Mr. Borden said, as he led me kindly to a seat, startled, no doubt, by my evident agitation.

"If you would ask Miss Williams to try me a little longer, Sir—" I began.

He pressed my hand gently.

"Will you be kind enough to look at me?" he said, in a strange voice.

I lifted my eyes. It was a grave, plain face I saw, the hair not unstreaked with gray, the dark eyes troubled somewhat.

"I am not a young man," he said, "and you are, as it were, in the bloom of womanhood. I know such language from me must be a great surprise to you. I will give you plenty of time to consider. I sent for you, my lady, to ask you to be my wife."

If the walls had suddenly gaped and shown me Paradise, I should not have been more surprised. Mr. Borden smiled faintly at my look of consternation, as he courteously conducted me to the door again.

"Will you think of it—say a week, my dear?" he said.

I was in the hall, the door of the study closed between us. I could hardly believe I had not been dreaming. I could not sleep that night for thinking of this, to me, extraordinary proposition. I watched Mr. Borden during the week, as much as I dared, for fear of meeting his grave, kindly eyes fastened on myself. At the expiration of the week I had his answer ready; I said, "Yes." I was glad enough to say it. I dare say I should have said it, in my poverty and loneliness, in my extremity, if he had been even distasteful to me. Women are not difficult to win in that way. But my heart was sincerely touched. The circumstances, the unexpectedness of the offer, our mutual positions—to be told once more that I was beautiful—to feel that I, a friendless and forlorn creature, was beloved! I assure you I did not hate Mr. Borden when I said "Yes;" and when he drew me to him and kissed me with almost solemn fervor, my heart thrilled as it never had before.

We were married. I learned to love him, to look upon him as the embodiment of all that was good and noble.

We were very happy. We had been married about three months, when my husband proposed that we should together visit my home—my parents. The proposition should have come from me; but it did not. I agreed, however, humbly enough. We wrote to tell them we were coming, and went without waiting for a reply, followed the letter immediately.

It was at the last station but one that the most terrible shock of my life met me. As the train stopped, a gentleman issued from the next carriage to ours, and passed slowly along the platform, without looking toward us. I sat like a petrification. [illegible] Arthur Loraine I had seen [illegible] his face [illegible].

My husband touched me. "What is it, Ellen? Are you ill?" he asked, tenderly.

I shrank close to him, I clung to him convulsively. "We shall be home soon," I said. "Wait till we are home; I will tell you then."

And startled as he was he humored me. I drew my veil closely over my face, and sat clinging to him and struggling with my terror and pain. Was I to lose him, after all my love, my own husband? What was the other to me? I was half tempted to entreat him to turn back whence we had come, here at our journey's end.

Home once more—my dear husband wondering, but patient and kind. My father and my step-mother welcomed us eagerly; not a look on either face spoke of Arthur Loraine. They did not know it, then.

Everybody stared when I cried out in my agony that I had seen Arthur Loraine. My step-mother comprehended the situation first.

"You poor child!" she said, soothingly, as she took me in her arms. "It was Arthur's brother you saw. They are wonderfully alike, and you have been away so long."

It was true. Heaven knows if I was wicked as I sobbed out my thankfulness on my husband's shoulder.

THE BLOOM OF AGE.—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the Spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood, she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devout worshiper and the exemplary Christian. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend of man and God—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, a devotion to truth and religion? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue: and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

TRAVELING IN HUNGARY.—While we had been dining the steamer had continued her course, so that when we went up on deck we found ourselves fairly on the Raaber arm. On either side of us were flat sandy plains, sloping away from the water's edge—an uncultivated and dreary waste—while the living characteristics of the country were equally marked. First, we were struck by the sight of a vessel being towed up the river, by what seemed a whole troop of horses, some followed by their foals; we counted as many as eighteen, for horses abound here to such an extent that their owners do not seem to know what to do with them. The men who held the reins and long whips, and managed this numerous train, wore the Hungarian peasant costume, consisting of a turban-shaped hat, a short zouave jacket, and white linen trowsers, ending in a fringe a quarter of a yard deep, and hanging down to the heels, over the high black leather boots, worn by all well-to-do Hungarians. Often they stuff their trowsers into their boots, which quite alters the character of the dress without making it by any means less picturesque. After an interval—for the country is thinly peopled, and life is by no means active—we might descry flocks of lean sheep, diminutive in size, led by shepherds in curious white or drab flannel dressing-gowns, of thick texture, reaching to their feet. Sometimes these were plain, sometimes they were quaintly embroidered with bits of scarlet cloth, sewn on, in fantastic patterns, round the cape and down the front. Or now and then horses, in twos or threes, led and ridden by fearless-looking peasants at a galloping pace along the bank, their silhouettes reminding one of Tartar pictures. But, stranger than all, we saw a herd of swine covered with long, curly wool! and were told that such is the ordinary coat of the indigenous Hungarian pig.—*Pictures of Hungarian Life.*

JEWEL'S PATRONAGE OF HOOKER.—JEWEL, after enduring the privations and miseries of exile, repaid the goodness of his early patrons by extending to indigent scholars such help as PARKHURST and CURTOP had awarded to him in his time of need. One of the most notable recipients of his bounty was RICHARD HOOKER, for whose maintenance and education the Bishop set apart an annual donation during the seven years prior to his entry at Oxford; and, when the future defender of the Anglican polity had become a student of Corpus Christi, his patron's college, the prelate continued to contribute toward his support, and to foster him with parental solicitude. One of the last, if not the very last, of the interviews which HOOKER had with his generous protector was the occasion when the Bishop lent the Oxford scholar a walking-stick, which he humorously called a good and serviceable horse. "I have sent for you, RICHARD, to lend you a horse which hath carried me many a mile, and, I thank God, with ease." The Bishop added: "RICHARD, I do not give but lend you my horse; be sure you are honest, and bring my horse back to me at your return this way to Oxford. And I now give you ten groats to carry your charges to Exeter; and here is ten groats more, which I charge you to deliver to your mother. Tell her I send a Bishop's blessing with it, and beg the continuance of her prayers for me. If you bring my horse back to me, I will give you ten more to carry you on foot to the college; and so God bless you, good RICHARD!"—*Jeaffreson's Book About the Clergy.*

LAMARTINE'S GENEROSITY.—An honorable trait of character on the part of the French poet, ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, was disclosed in a case which came before Vice-Chancellor JAMES, recently. In 1820, when LAMARTINE was attached to the French Embassy at Naples, Miss BIRCH, a young lady of English extraction, though herself born in France, and of considerable fortune, fell desperately in love with him, and they were soon after married. A reversionary fund of £10,000 was settled on Mme. DE LAMARTINE for her separate use for life, after her death for her husband, and on his death, if there were no children, the fund was to be applied to such objects as Mme. DE LAMARTINE might have prescribed by will. It was made a condition, however, of the efficacy of the testament that it should be "attested by two or more witnesses." As it happened, Mme. DE LAMARTINE died in 1863, leaving a will by which she bestowed several legacies—one to found a school for girls at St. Point—subject to her husband's life interest. This document, however, was found to have been attested by only one witness, which would have been quite enough under ordinary French law, but did not fulfill the conditions of the deed under which the deceased lady held the property. In effect, therefore, the will was null and void, and M. DE LAMARTINE, might, if he had chosen, have set it aside, and appropriated the fund to his own use. No doubt it would have been a questionable act in such a case to disregard the express wishes of his wife; but, considering the straits in which in his later years LAMARTINE found himself, and the pressing obligations he had to meet, he might with plausibility have argued that, had the good lady foreseen what was to be his position, she would rather have given him the fund absolutely than have left it for the education of unknown young girls, and the other objects of the will. LAMARTINE, however, regarded the testament as sacred, and confirmed all the bequests by a special deed in 1866.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over the land, sail upon seas, meet difficulty, and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

REFORMED JUDAISM.

Advanced Views in the Ancient Religion—Doctrines and Tenets of the Reformers—The New Temple in Brooklyn.

In January last we noticed the opening services of the Temple Israel in Brooklyn, a congregation professing the most advanced tenets of the reform school of Judaism. This congregation had its origin in a series of meetings held at the house of Mr. S. L. MOSES, M. D. Following these a provisional Board of Trustees was formed, and an invitation was sent to Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN, formerly Rabbi of the Reformed Congregation, Savannah, Ga., to take the spiritual oversight of the Brooklyn Reformers. Mr. LEWIN accepted the charge, in addition to his duties as Principal of the Eclectic Collegiate Institute, No. 617 Lexington-avenue, New-York. The Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Fulton-avenue, was secured as a place of meeting, and the inaugural services of the new congregation were held on the 21st of January. On this occasion Dr. S. ADLER, Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-el, New-York, assisted, and the devotional services were conducted by Rev. A. RUBIN CANTOR, of the Temple Emanuel. Since then the numbers and prosperity of the new congregation appear to have steadily increased. A Sabbath-school was established which was attended by 200 pupils. It being customary for every Jewish congregation to have its own burial ground, a portion of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, owned by the Temple Emanu-el, was lately purchased by the members of the Temple Israel. Having outgrown the temporary accommodation of the hall on Fulton-avenue, the congregation next set about acquiring a permanent place of worship. Negotiations have just been completed for the purchase of the building lately occupied by one of the Universalist congregations, situated on Greene-avenue, and known as the Church of the Redeemer. The dedicatory services, which will be on an extensive scale, will take place on Friday next, the 8th April.

THE REFORMED JEWISH DOCTRINES.

The doctrines of what is called the Reform School of Judaism have excited a good deal of attention in the Christian world, and have been made the subject of no little denunciation by the Orthodox Jewish organs. With the merits of the question it is not our province to meddle. As an interesting development of the boldest order of religious thought applied to the standards of its most conservative of creeds, we give some outlines of the most remarkable positions. We extract these from a concise little treatise, published by D. APPLETON & CO., entitled *What is Judaism; or, A Few Words to the Jews*, by Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN, the Rabbi of the Temple Israel, Brooklyn. As already intimated, the tenets of Mr. LEWIN represent the most advanced opinions of the Reform School, and are therefore shared in full by a minority only of the Reformers themselves. Whatever may be the authority of the book in a religious point of view, there can be but one opinion as to its admirable clearness of style and outspoken directness of statement. It is evidently the work of a cultured and studious intellect, and though giving evidence of careful and minute research, is in every respect well fitted for popular appreciation. Mr. LEWIN's fundamental proposition is, that "the voice of reason is the voice of God." He maintains that "genuine religion is nothing else save that intense and earnest longing of the Divine Spirit placed by God into man, after the noblest, the purest and the highest." "It is religion which has formed the Bible and not the Bible which has formed religion." "Judaism is religion, and religion is life, spirit; it is neither letter nor law. The Bible is the word of God only when it is construed from its spiritual signification. It is a book, and only a book; a book written by mortal hands, a book containing ideas, sentiments and doctrines emanating from the brain of man. But this by no means diminishes aught from its lustre, since in every passage, aye, in every word in which the pure spirit of religion is to be found, there is also the direct work of God, since He it is who vouchsafed to man those sublime conceptions of Himself which have been transmitted to the world through the pages of the Bible." What Mr. LEWIN calls the eternal phase of Judaism is considered as the highest development of the religious sentiment of humanity, and is judged by the standards of rationalistic criticism in the manner indicated by the preceding extracts. Looked at from this standpoint, Israel is the chosen of the Lord only for the purpose of bringing spiritual happiness to the world. The mission of Judaism is defended from the charge of exclusiveness, and the saying of the Rabbinical fathers that "the pious of all creeds have a share in the future world," is quoted to show that the doctrine that belief in one particular creed is essential to salvation is nowhere to be found in Judaism, and that the divine blessings of that religion are destined to become the common inheritance of mankind.

JEWISH NATIONALITY.

The temporal phase of Judaism is defined as "that peculiar system of religion which embraces all those national laws and statutes prescribed by Moses, the founder and legislator of the Jewish nation, for the Jews alone, and obligatory only upon them, so that by means of those national laws and statutes, the minds of the people may become more purified, and the people holier and more sanctified, and thus be the better prepared to retain and promulgate those divine truths and moral laws which constitute the very essence of pure Judaism and of pure religion." It is argued that since the overthrow of the Jewish nation as a body politic, and the destruction of the Temple, very many of those statutes have lost their practicability. These were only intended to serve as the means to the end; they were not destined to be eternal; and as soon as reason has decided that the time for their observance has passed, a continuance of them is but a violation of those grand eternal principles which constitute pure Judaism. To such class belong the laws of sacrifices, the dietary laws, and all those laws which have reference to the political government of the Israelitish nation. For in the words of the author, "Sacrifice is dead. The Jewish nationality, as a separate political organization, is overthrown. The belief in the restoration of Israel to the land of their fathers, and that the Redeemer will come to Zion, is an exploded theory." The laws which have not lost their practicability are stated to be, in the first place, those affecting the holy seasons, viz.: the Sabbath, the festivals of the Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles, and the Holy Days of New-Year and of Atonement. Mr. LEWIN differs from the majority of his co-religionists in maintaining that the fast of the Ninth of Ab, which commemorates the final overthrow of the Jewish nationality, ought to be considered as one of the most joyous days in the Jewish calendar. For, he adds, "thenceforth every Israelite became a missionary of the Most High, to promulgate His Word of Truth, and to diffuse the true religious idea so as to bring happiness and perfection to the human race." The second division of laws and statutes which have not lost their practicability, is defined as those affecting the various ceremonies of the divine service of the rites connected with that service and with the observance of the festivals, and those peculiar ordinances by which the Jewish people attests its high calling and special mission. The ritual of the Orthodox Jews as embodied in a ponderous collection of centuries of devotion is condemned by Mr. LEWIN as entirely unsuited to the wants of the age. He contends that the absence of the English language in the public religious services of the Jews is one of the crying evils which exist in their midst. In but one congregation, that of the Temple Emanu-el, is English at all used in prayer. Either Hebrew or German, or both, are the languages employed by all the others. He maintains that either public worship must be conducted mainly in English, or it must become a mere pretense to the rising generation, for neither Hebrew nor German are thoroughly understood by the mass of American worshipers. He thinks that the wants of all would be met were the prayers read in Hebrew and English and the sermon spoken alternately in the English and German languages. The irksome length of the Sabbath readings from the Law is pointed out, and the need of expunging many portions, which are neither fit for the present times nor conditions, is insisted upon. The institution of the pulpit is claimed as having originated in Judaism, and the necessity of maintaining its influence is strongly asserted. Vernacular preaching in this country is held to be indispensable, yet out of more than two hundred congregations in the United States it is stated that there are but four preachers who can claim the English language as their mother tongue.

THE BROOKLYN CONGREGATION.

The congregation formed under Mr. LEWIN's charge in Brooklyn, though not necessarily identified with all the views enunciated in his book, has adopted the majority of the reforms which he inculcates. After the Temple Emanu-el it forms the second congregation, which has adopted the use of English in the services of the sanctuary. This is the more remarkable as the Brooklyn Reformers are said to be, with scarcely any exceptions, of German nationality. No more conclusive argument could be used for a judicious intermixture of English with the Hebrew portions of the Jewish service, than the course adopted by these people to enable their children, who are American in birth and speech, to participate intelligently in public worship. A visit to Mr. LEWIN's Eclectic Institute, at No. 128 Dean-street, Brooklyn, gives one a curious glimpse into the linking of the far-off mysterious past with the actual and prosaic present. Displayed before a class of sharp, keen-eyed descendants of Abraham may be seen large Hebrew characters, not greatly different in form from the symbols imprinted on the twelve tables amid the smoke and thunders of Sinai. Strange vitality of a down-trodden and persecuted but strong-willed race. Centuries of oriental despotism failed to crush them, centuries of Christian barbarity failed to subdue them. Veritable citizens of the world they have prospered in every clime, and have left their impress in the history of every civilized nation without becoming identified with any. And now in the midst of our glorious American civilization which stretches out to join hands again with the silent and solemn East, where, in the far off ages, our race and theirs was cradled, the Jews are multiplying and prospering as of old, and are proving themselves faithful, law-abiding and law-respecting citizens.

Yet even this ancient and immutable race is beginning as we have seen to throw off some of their most venerated and oldest traditions. The resistless power of amalgamation which is building up on this continent out of diverse elements a strong and great people has touched also the chosen race and is bringing them more into harmony with the modes of thinking that prevail around them. Not only is this so religiously, as shown in the book from which we have quoted, not only is it so educationally, as manifested in the literally Eclectic plan of Mr. LEWIN's Institute, which is perfectly unsectarian, but it is likewise the case socially. Early in the present year a Jewish Benevolent Society was organized in Brooklyn by a series of meetings at the residence of Mr. LOUIS ISRAEL. Its good works are confined to the members of no particular race or creed, and during the short period of its existence, it has been instrumental in effecting much unobtrusive and seasonable good. Its President, Mr. SAMUEL KOCH, is aided by Mr. ISRAEL and others in managing the affairs of the Society. A Jewish social club has hitherto been a desideratum in Brooklyn, and the present year has also seen one of these established under the appropriate title of the Concordia. Its office-bearers are: Mr. Ferdinand Reiss, President: Mr. Charles Fiverst, Vice-President; Mr. N. Nathan, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. William Reiss, Financial Secretary, and Mr. James Leopold, Treasurer. The pleasant reunions of the association have by no means been confined to visitors of the Jewish persuasion. Their festivities have been equally shared in by their Christian brethren, and at their first masquerade, which was held on Thursday last in the Brooklyn Athenæum, there was nearly as much variety of race and creed as there was of fantastic and brilliant costumes. Such matters may be but straws, but they show in what direction the wind is blowing, and no right-minded observer of the social tendencies of the age, but will be prepared to welcome any indications, however slight, of the advent of a period of peace and good-will among the children of men.

A Ten-Pound Can of Powder Placed Under a House in San Francisco and Fired—Attempted Murder of Six Young Men.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 20.

A most outrageous attempt to murder six well-known and respectable young men of our community was perpetrated last evening by an evil designed and ingenious plan, probably unequaled in the annals of our city. What was the object or cause for this scheme at wholesale murder is a mystery to the parties against whom it was aimed. The house in which this mysterious affair occurred, is a two-story frame situated at No. 1,517 Powell-street. It is owned by Mr. EMIL GRISAR, the Belgian Consul, who has been on a trip to Europe and is expected to return next Monday. For some time past the premises have been occupied by Messrs. RAPHAEL, SYLVAIN and HENRY WEILL, and SYLVAIN CAHN, of the house of LAZARD Freres, EUGENE DOWEY and THEODORE LE ROY. These prominent young gentlemen of this city have been keeping house in most refined style, at which they entertained, on occasions, their friends. The house is set back from the street about eight feet, there being in front a small garden. The house is reached by a flight of three steps. On the first floor are the parlor, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, and on the floor above are the sleeping apartments.

As has been their usual custom, the young gentlemen seated themselves at the dinner-table, at which they remained enjoying themselves until about 8:20 o'clock. After having lit their cigars, they proceeded to a small garden-house in the rear of the kitchen, where they engaged in conversation. They had been in this place but a few minutes, when not only they, but the cooks and servants—in the whole neighborhood—were startled on hearing a loud and sharp report, the whole house trembling to its very foundation, followed by the falling and breaking of furniture. Immediately on hearing this unexpected shock the young gentlemen rushed from the room in which they had been to the front rooms, and, to to their great surprise, found that order had been knocked into chaos, and everything was confusion worse confounded. The elegant and finely-furnished parlor was now one mass of *débris*. The door leading from the dining-room to the parlor was torn from its hinges and hurled to the other end of the room, and two legs and leaves of oak dining-tables were broken off. The planking of the porch in the front of the house was torn up and scattered in all directions.

When the excitement had somewhat subsided, an examination was made of the premises, to ascertain, if possible, what really caused the explosion. Lanterns were obtained, and several gentlemen proceeded to effect an entrance under the house from the street. The front part of the house is but little over two feet from the ground, while the rear part, within a foot of the dining-room floor, is about twenty inches from the ground, thus forming a small slope or elevation. Crawling on their knees underneath the house, the gentlemen, after some time found a galvanized iron ten-pound powder can on the slope in the north-west corner, underneath the parlor. This powder, it is supposed, was the cause of the explosion; but how or with what it was set off could not be discovered. No clue nor trace of anything was found, and no living soul could be found anywhere, so that the whole affair is still shrouded in mystery.

Philadelphia Names Which Mean Something or Nothing.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 29.

Of the large number of citizens whose names appear in the Directory for 1870, 12 are Large, 5 Bigger, 3 Small and 112 Little, and there is also 1 Littleboy; 31 are Rich, 2 Richer and 1 Poor; 8 are Fair, 2 are Pretty, 22 Bright, 7 All-bright, 16 Dull, 1 Flat, 4 Simpler, 85 Keen, 49 Wise, 108 Sharp and 2 Sharper; 3 are Sweet and 7 are Sower; 5 are Reckless, 1 Careless and 2 All-right; Coward shows 15; Craven, 36; Bulley, 1; Rival, 6; Hero, 3; Conquest, 4, and Champion, 17; Mann, 89; Maiden, 1; Widdows, 2; Husband, 12; Boys, 2; Girls, 10; Ladd, 7; Sonn, 1; Daughters, 1; Brothers, 4; Fatherly, 1; Unkle, 1; 13 are Handy; one is Idle; 13 are Able and 11 are Willing; 1 is First, 27 are Early and one Later, while 5 Wait; Good, 22; Thoroughgood, 1; Goodfellow, 15; Goodman, 50; 12 are Strong, 4 Weak, 3 Sick, 1 Well, 7 High; 10 Low, 198 Long, 24 Short, 1 Shorter, 4 Spare, 62 Stout, 103 Gross, 1 Fatt, 1 Slim, 1 Lean, and one is a Longfellow; 16 are Moody, 1 Sober, 8 Meeker, 3 Colder, 1 Coy, and 10 Graver; 35 are Stern, and 14 Gay; 1 is Useful, 33 are Nice, 5 Manly, 33 Noble and 1 Famous; 2 are Old, 520 Young; 1 Even and 1 Over; 3 are Lively, 9 Jolly, 13 Grum, 7 Witte, 1 Gruff, 13 Smart, 3 Spry, 25 Quick and 4 Slow; 50 are Savage, 27 Wild, 21 Fite, 3 Kick and 53 Robb. There is also 1 Stabbar with 1 Dirk; 12 are Trusty, 1 is an Ower, 143 Dunn, 11 Cash, 2 Reason, 4 Argue, 12 Dodge, 2 Shirk and 4 Settle; 7 are Bald, with but 1 Wigge; 10 are Wooley, 35 Whitehead and 6 Dye; 2 Dine, and 1 is a Diner; 5 Start and there is 1 Halt; 4 are Lame and there is 1 Limper; 6 are Spies, 1 a Sinner and 1 a Rebel; 1 is a Wonder and 16 Work; 60 Read and 2 Spell; 7 are Bunkers and 9 Sleepers; 1 is a Blottar and 1 is a Blank. The manner of getting over the city is as follows: Rider, 11; Walker, 322; Trotter, 17; Ambler, 17; Runner, 6; Canter, 1.

The New Minister to Liberia.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican, March 21.

President GRANT has sent in to the Senate the name of JAS. W. MASON, of this State, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia. Mr. MASON at present represents the Twenty-second Senatorial District of this State, having been elected by a large majority, immediately after the reconstruction of the State Government.

Senator MASON is a light mulatto, and the son of a very wealthy white planter of Chicot County, by whom he was educated. He graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and was taken from there by his father to Paris, where he pursued his studies in a French national school until he graduated. About this time the Crimean war broke out, and Mr. MASON enlisted in the French Army and served throughout the Crimean war, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the French Army for distinguished services.

This is the second appointment Mr. MASON has had tendered him by Gen. GRANT, the first being an offer of a Judgeship of the Court at Capetown, on the coast of Africa, which, for reasons sufficient to himself, he declined. The present appointment, however, we are informed, he will accept.

We congratulate Mr. MASON upon this recognition of his services, but at the same time regret his departure from among us, as he has been a true and stanch advocate of reconstruction from its commencement to the present time, and has rendered the Republican Party many and valuable services. He was conspicuous in the Senate Chamber during the two last sessions for his inflexible integrity to his party, his dignified bearing as a man and for his earnest and persistent support of all measures tending to the amelioration of his race and the advancement of his State in the way of internal improvements, common schools, &c.

A bet made on a horse-race by the late Marquis of HASTINGS, to the amount of nearly $40,000, has just been decided a valid debt, recoverable against the executors of his estate by the winner, an individual by the name of BIRD.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Letters Pro and Con from Various Correspondents—Old Points Argued and New Points Made.

We print below a number of letters from our correspondents, inspired by the recent public discussion of the Bible in the schools question. They will be found exceedingly interesting, and to contain a good deal of solid "food for thought."

The Bible and Church and State—From a Jewish Rabbi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The preamble to the resolutions adopted by the mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute last night states that "it is a fundamental principle of our whole polity to keep Church and State entirely separate." Admitting this to be true, how can those who insist so vehemently that the Bible must be read in the public schools logically maintain their position? To the Jew, the infidel, the disciple of CONFUCIUS, Christianity is a mere sect; and the four Gospels on which Christianity is based are to them merely profane writings. It is unfair to the infidel and the Mongolian to exclude from the common schools the daily reading to the children of the works of THOMAS PAINE and CONFUCIUS, and to compel those children to believe that the writings of Matthew and Paul were divinely inspired. In like manner, it is unfair to the Jew to force his child to have read to it, as inspired, writings for which he entertains no reverence whatever. And yet these men pay taxes for the maintenance of public schools. It is no answer to say that the Christians are in a majority, (permit me, as a rabbi, to doubt whether a majority in the United States are even nominally Christians, that is to say, whether a majority believe in the Divine inspiration of the so-called New Testament.) If that plea were good for anything, any Christian sect, (and their name is legion,) whenever it obtained a majority in any State, might insist on fashioning the school system of that State according to its model.

A JEWISH RABBI.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1870.

The Value of the Bible as a Study—Views of Prominent Men of Other Days.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with the great controversy now in progress with regard to the use of the Bible in our public schools, it has occurred to me that, if it were possible for a little to hush the tumult of the people, a brief reference to the sentiments and opinions of the great men of other days, touching the value of the Word of God, as a book to be read and studied by the young, would be of interest and profit to all. In a letter addressed by Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to a literary society of young men, he writes:

"The first, and almost the only book, demanding universal attention is the Bible. It is the book of all others to be read at all ages and in all conditions of human life; not to be read once or twice through, and then laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters every day, and never to be intermitted unless by some overruling necessity. I speak as a man of the world to men of the world; and I say to you, Search the Scriptures. If ever you tire of them on seeking a rule of faith and a standard of morals, search them as records of history. The Bible contains the only authentic introduction to the history of the world. It is a book which neither the most ignorant and weakest nor the most learned and intelligent mind can read without improvement."

"The youth of America," once remarked Hon. LEWIS CASS,

"have a glorious theatre of exertion before them. That they may appreciate its duties and rewards, and may be prepared for its offers and demands by the lessons of the Sabbath and the Bible, must be the sincere wish of every one interested in the progress and prospects of our country, and especially of those who must soon pass from its councils, and see its destinies committed to a new generation. Impressed with these considerations, I earnestly hope that God's Day may be hallowed, and His Word studied through this whole land, till their obligations are felt and acknowledged by all its people."

The Hon. Chevalier BUNSEN, of Prussia, says:

"I hope that our children and our children's children will see religious liberty, not only in this land (England) and in my own country, but over the world; when the Bible and the faith of the Gospel will form the basis, as it is the only basis, of civil and religious liberty; for the Bible is the only real cement of nations."

The great German poet GOETH, ascribed to his belief in the Bible the inspiration he continually received to a "moral and literary life."

Sir ISAAC NEWTON accounted

"the Scriptures of God to be the most sublime philosophy."

And we find even the noted sceptic, ROUSSEAU, confessing that

"the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the gospel hath its influence on my heart."

With special reference to the use of the Bible in schools, will you permit me to make one or two more quotations? "Above all things," says LUTHER,

"let the Scriptures be the chief and most frequently used reading-book both in primary and high schools. Is it not proper and right that every human being by the time he has reached his tenth year, should be familiar with the Holy Gospels, in which the very core and marrow of his life are bound? But where the Scriptures do not bear sway, there I would counsel none to send his child; for every institution will degenerate where God's Word is not in daily exercise."

One more: BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D., (an eminent citizen of this country, who died in 1813,) in a treatise urging the use of the Bible in schools, wrote as follows:

"I wish to be excused for repeating here that if the Bible did not convey a single direction for the attainment of future happiness, it should be read in our schools in preference to all other books, from its containing the greatest portion of that kind of knowledge which is calculated to produce private and temporal happiness. In contemplating the political institutions of the United States, I lament that we waste so much time and money in punishing crimes, but take so little pains to prevent them. We profess to be republicans, and yet we neglect the only means of establishing and perpetuating our republican forms of government; that is, the universal education of our youth in the principles of Christianity by means of the Bible, for this divine book, above all others, favors that equality among mankind, that respect for just laws, and all those sober and frugal virtues which constitute the soul of republicanism."

That man must be sluggish of heart who can rise from the reading of these weighty and timely truths—coming from such sagacious and far-seeing men—without feeling himself inspired with new love for the Word of God, and a new determination to stand fast in the defense of the faith it inculcates.

G. H. G.

MILFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

Roman Catholic Allegiance to the Pope—The Extent of His Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of yesterday, a communication appears from the Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH in regard to his late anti-Catholic sermon. To prove that his view of the dangers with which this country is menaced by Catholicism is correct, he quotes in the first place a passage from Dr. BROWNSON'S *Review*, in which it is said that "if the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country to overthrow the Constitution, sell the nationality of the country, and annex it as a dependent province to NAPOLEON the Little, they would be bound to obey." If the Catholics owed this description of allegiance to the Pope, Mr. HEPWORTH's fear of them would be amply justified. They would, in that case, be a dangerous class in the community, and hardly any repressive measures employed against them would be unjustifiable. But in spite of what is credited by Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH to Dr. BROWNSON, I will venture to assert that American Catholics as a body concede no such power to the Supreme Pontiff. They acknowledge him as their spiritual chief, the bishop of bishops; but, although they believe that St. Peter was given the keys of the kingdom of heaven, they do not believe that it was intended to give him at the same time the kingdoms of the earth. If the Pope should attempt to incite the Catholics of any country to rise against their Government without just cause, he would act outside of his jurisdiction. His commands and anathemas in such a case need produce no more effect upon Catholics than it is said that bull of the Pope, who apparently thought he was supreme pontiff of the heavenly bodies, produced upon the comet. And if ever a Pope having at once the power and the inclination, should attack this country, the Catholics would be found as ready to resist him as were those of England to oppose the Spanish Armada. To argue that because Dr. BROWNSON, like most converts, holds extreme views, all his coreligionists agree with him, is as unfair as it would be to maintain that all Protestants of the denominations of those who met lately at Pittsburg are in favor of an oppressive religious amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. HEPWORTH next quotes the twentieth proposition of the Syllabus, which declares that the ecclesiastical power should exercise its authority without the permission of the civil Government. This, he argues, claims "for the Church an authority which may at any time nullify an oath of allegiance to any civil Government." It seems to me that his view is an unjust one. To me it merely signifies that the Church should not be hampered in the exercise [illegible] nor render Catholics dangerous in any way to their fellow-citizens. They speak of the things of another world. If any ecclesiastic should employ them as a means of persecution, or of stirring up sedition, he would find little encouragement from Catholics. The adherents to the Roman Church believe they are as good citizens of the United States as Mr. HEPWORTH himself. They are as ready as he to repel the aggressions of any foreign Prince or Pontiff. They owe spiritual allegiance to their Church; temporal allegiance to their country, and reject any Syllabus which compels them to be false to the latter.

By inserting this you will greatly oblige one who believes that he is at the same time a true American and

A CATHOLIC.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

The Declaration of Principles—Mr. Hepworth's Quotations from Bronson's Review and the Pope's Syllabus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Sunday only came to my notice this morning. Rev. M. HEPWORTH's communication does not appear to me an answer to any of the queries in my first letter. Did the reverend gentleman know of the declaration of "Principles" from which I quoted? Did he know that they had been approved by the Catholic universities of Europe? and did he know that the doctrine which he attributes to the Catholic Church had been proscribed by Pope PIUS VII.? Let him answer this fairly, in the spirit of candor which he so kindly commends.

Now, as to *Brownson's Review*, from which the reverend gentleman quotes. I do not recognize it to have ever been the authorized exponent or interpreter of Catholic doctrine. Indeed, if I am not greatly mistaken, the ultra views always advanced by that magazine never received the sanction, but rather incurred the censure and disapprobation of the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of this diocese. The rescript of the Pope we do recognize as an exponent of Catholic doctrine, and if Dr. BROWNSON'S *Review* (which, by the way, is a work of some twenty volumes, making somewhat difficult of verification Mr. HEPWORTH'S quotation,) contains any such statement, it will be repudiated by all good Catholics.

As to the quotation from the Pope's Syllabus, which I cannot verify, not having the document before me, it seems to me that its sense has been singularly distorted by the reverend gentleman. To my mind it means nothing else than that the faith of Catholics shall not be subject to interference at the hands of local authorities, and it is precisely this interference with our faith, in the common school question, to which we now object; and this doctrine is nothing more nor less than the freedom of conscience which our republican Government has promised to all within its jurisdiction, and which, we confidently hope, will be extended to its faithful Roman Catholic citizens. As to the doctrine of "no salvation outside of the Church," we will merely remind Mr. HEPWORTH that the Episcopal Church holds a like doctrine, and, moreover, that it is susceptible of a much more tolerant and reasonable explanation than the broad statement of it made by the Doctor would indicate. (*Vide* Dr. NEWMAN'S answer to PUSEY'S Eirenicon.) In conclusion let me assure Mr. HEPWORTH that the arguments advanced and declarations made by him in regard to this "school question" have served more to unite many undecided Catholics in support of their demands, than all those heretofore advanced by our own own champions.

P. F. F.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

Foundation of Mr. Hepworth's Statement—Another Letter of Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my return from Boston my attention was called to a communication in your paper signed "A Catholic," asking for the number of *Brownson's Review* containing the following sentence:

"The Church is a kingdom and a power, and as such must have a supreme chief, (Pope,) and this authority is to be exercised over States as well as individuals. If the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country to overthrow the Constitution, sell the nationality of the country, and annex it as a dependent province to NAPOLEON the Little, they would be bound to obey."

This sentence I copied from a book entitled *Pope or President.* It is to be found on page 173, and in a foot note accredited to *Brownson's Review.* The fact that this remarkable sentence appeared in the said *Review*, has not to my knowledge been denied. I cannot at this moment put my hand on a copy of *Brownson*, but if "A Catholic" cares to deny that any such words appeared in the *Review*, I will get the book and make ample quotations.

The point I wanted to establish, and which I think I succeeded in establishing, was this: that the Roman Catholics of this country are bound by an oath of allegiance to a foreign Power, which oath of allegiance takes precedence of any allegiance to this Government. You will see at once that this is a very serious question; that in case of any difficulty between this country and a foreign Power the position of the Catholic Church is to be decided not by the convictions of its members, but by a foreign and perhaps hostile Monarch. This is the chief objection I make against that Church. Its allegiance to this country, and its institutions, is always a doubtful matter. The channel of its sympathies is marked out by PIUS IX., and it may happen that at a time when we shall need the support of every man who has enjoyed the benefits which America extends to all, a large number of our citizens will be commanded to assume a hostile attitude, and will not dare to disobey.

This is my position. In proof of it I made quotations from the Syllabus and the Canons. I showed, or tried to show, that the Catholic Church through its highest authority, the Pope, claims the right to absolve its members from an oath of allegiance to any Protestant Government. It distinctly affirms that implicit and unquestioning obedience should be accorded not only by "individual men," but also by "nations, peoples, and their sovereign rulers." *Vide* the Encyclical Letter of Pius IX. If a Roman Catholic is at the same time commanded by this country and by the Pope, he is bound to obey the Pope even if obedience endangers our institutions. Here is the rub. No other foreign Power has the right to interfere in our national affairs. The Church of England has no influence over the Episcopalians of America. The Methodists, Unitarians, Dissenters of Europe have no power whatever over the Protestants on this side of the water. The Catholics, on the other hand, have no right to act according to their own convictions—this right the Church never has allowed, and never will—are dictated to by a foreign Power, and so are not in any true sense American citizens. In the Encyclical letter I find this other corroborative sentence: "The ecclesiastical power, *i. e.*, the power of the Pope is by divine right distinct from and independent of the civil power."

If these two clauses are accepted as true by Catholics of this country, my original proposition, viz.: that "Catholics can give at best only a divided allegiance to our Government" is correct. I could, if need were, make ample quotations from the Syllabus to the same effect. I desire to have this matter put plainly before the Catholics of America, for I cannot help feeling that they are not aware of the exceeding impertinence of the Pope in attacking institutions whose doors are wide open to all foreigners.

GEO. H. HEPWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

"Beauties of the Bible"—A Good Out-of-Print Text-Book.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was pleased to read the remarks of T. W. in a recent issue of the TIMES, in commendation of *Beauties of the Bible* as a reading book in schools. I can fully indorse all therein said in praise of the book. It was my good fortune to become early in life a pupil of a gentleman who was liberally educated, and who made the business of teaching his principal profession through life. He in some way became the owner of a copy of *Beauties of the Bible*, a selection made by EZRA SAMPSON, of Hudson, and printed by THOMAS & ANDREWS, at Boston, in the year 1802. He introduced it as a reading-book, by way of experiment; and was so pleased with it as a means of instruction, and exerting a good moral and religious influence, that he purchased a large number of copies of a subsequent edition for use in his school. He was often heard to say that, in all his experience, he never saw more rapid improvement among his pupils than in the use of that book.

The copy printed at Boston in 1802 is now in my possession, and is preserved as a most precious *souvenir*. It contains the names of nearly every scholar in the school, written in coarse and [illegible]itive autographs, on the blank leaves and margins, giving evidence that each one wished to attach some proof of proprietorship to the book. This book did not come into extensive use in the schools throughout the country; and wherever it was used, it was sooner or later supplanted by other books of less worth, but possessing qualities more taking to the senses of the young and curious. In view of this fact, I would now suggest that a new edition of the work be published in modern style, and be especially adapted to the present tastes of the young, while the book shall retain all its essential good qualities. There is not a chapter but is capable of being embellished and illustrated by one or more suitable engravings, which would make the book more attractive and impressive. Indeed there are few popular books for schools or for general reading, nowadays, which are not made more popular and inviting by containing pictures to beautify and illustrate their contents. If a new edition of *Beauties of the Bible* were soon printed in an improved style, and appropriately illustrated with engravings, but little effort would be necessary to insure its general introduction as a class-book into the schools; and when well introduced, the writer feels assured it would obtain a strong foothold and exert an invaluable influence, notwithstanding the efforts to exclude from use in schools the best book ever printed.

G. B.

WESTPORT, Conn, Monday, March 27, 1870.

Is the Bible Excluded from our Public Schools?—The Condition in St. Louis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today you correct Mr. FORSTER, an Englishman, in making a statement that the Bible is excluded from our common schools, and claim that the Bible may be read in all the public schools in the United States. Is this strictly true of the whole country? A missionary from Missouri recently stated in our pulpit that "the Bible is excluded" from the publics schools of that State. Also, in connection with an amendment to their State Constitution, a resolution was introduced into the Missouri State Legislature to permit the Bible to be read in the public schools, which was immediately voted down. Such is the record of their proceeding, as published in the New-York daily papers.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1870.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Seventy-seven different kinds of rice were shown at the agricultural exhibition in India.

Dr. LETHEBY reports that 5,405 pounds of meat unfit for human food were seized in the city of London during two weeks.

Efforts are being made to procure for the Orleanist Princes the right of returning to France.

Father HYACINTHE was present at Count MONTALEMBERT'S funeral in the dress of a layman.

It is thought that Cambridge has a better chance of defeating Oxford in the coming boat race than she has had for years.

Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS is recovering from his late severe illness.

The proposed memorial over the remains of DANIEL DEFOE, will be a shaft of marble three feet square at the base and fifteen feet high.

The *Français* states that M. DE MONTALEMBERT leaves a great number of historical notes concerning the present time, and especially writings, almost complete, relative to the epoch of the *coup d'etat*.

Liverpool has declared for a national policy of publicly aiding emigration, as the best way of preventing the augmentation of distress at home.

The Tribunal of Cracow has acquitted, in default of proof, the Superior of the Carmelite Convent in which BARBARA UBRYK had been so long imprisoned.

The British Government is said to be considering the expediency of adopting the French system of test ballot in Parliamentary elections.

In the carboniferous district of the Loire, France, there are fifty-one mines, which together produce over three million tons annually.

Signor CASTELAR is collecting materials for a history of the Spanish Revolution of 1869-70.

Latest returns give Paris 1,900,000 inhabitants.

The English Peabody Fund has been increased about $180,000 by rents and interest.

Baron A. DE ROTHSCHILD has been nominated Consul-General at Paris of the North German Confederation.

One of the stipulations in the new treaty, signed between Spain and Belgium, is perfect religious freedom to the citizens of both countries.

England uses two thousand tons of bees-wax per annum, valued at over $2,000,000. One European palace is said to burn 10,000 candles nightly.

Mr. H. H. DIXON, well-known as a sporting writer, under the *nom de plume* of "The Druid," is dead.

GARIBALDI has published another romance called *Canton; or the Volunteer.* Signor MAZZINI is therein described as "absolutism incarnate."

The result of forty-three out of ninety-six elections in Portugal were: Government, 37; opposition, 4; doubtful, 2.

More than half of the prizes offered by the French Imperial Academy of Medicine for original medical essays, have not been awarded, owing to want of merit in the candidates.

A professional English vagrant lately addressed two gentlemen as follows: "Gentlemen, will you administer the balm of consolation to a debilitated constitution?"

A convention has been signed for a mutual exchange of two copies of all literary publications between Chili and Ecuador. The latter will gain most, as its productions are said to be next to nothing.

Vipers have multiplied enormously in France during the last few years, which *savants* attribute to the merciless destruction of the hedge-hog, the natural enemy of all snakes.

The Upper House of the Baden Diet has unanimously adopted the Jurisdiction Convention with the North German Confederation. The Lower House has sanctioned the subvention of three million francs for the St. Gothard Railway.

The status formerly enjoyed by noblemen at Christ Church, Oxford, has been abolished, and for the future the gold tuft which has distinguished scions of the aristocracy for so many years will not be allowed to be worn.

A quarto volume called *London*, the joint work of GUSTAVE DORE and an English writer, will appear in May.

Les Mondes compares the mortality of Paris with that of London, during the last week of February. In Paris, fourteen people died of small-pox for one in London; but fifty-eight die of scarlatina in London for one in Paris. Pneumonia kills three in Paris for one in London, in spite of the fog.

The Earl of MALMESBURY is arranging for publication his grandfather's correspondence with his family and friends. This extends to exactly three quarters of a century, 1745—1820, including details from the last field of the Pretender to the last of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

The Liberal members of the French Senate intend proposing that that body shall "entirely relinquish its constituent powers," and receive instead the legislative functions possessed by the Chamber of Peers in the reign of LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

The Belgian Royal Academy of Sciences offers five prizes, of the total value of 4,000 francs, for competition in 1871. One subject is mathematical, one physical, one botanical, one zoölogical and one chemical.

Capt. SHAW, Superintendent of the London Fire Department, who visited America not long ago, met with quite a severe accident at a late fire in Holborn.

At a recent lecture on the abolition of capital punishment, delivered by JULES SIMON, the chief executioner of the French capital, M. DE PARIS, was among the audience, evidently an interested listener.

The North German Parliament has agreed that high treason shall be punished by confinement either in a fortress or a jail.

The *Natal Mercury* is anxious for railroads and public works generally, in order to attract to its shores the surplus labor of Great Britain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* claims that the verb "to interview" is not an American invention, but occurs in a passage in *Hall's Chronicle*, printed in 1542.

The *Indian Mail* is somewhat enigmatical in its announcement of the death of an unfortunate Englishman, who seems to have indulged too much in some convivialities. It says: "A friend called to see him on the following morning, and found him suffering very much. Mr. H. afterward went out for a walk, and threw himself down a khud. The khansamah at the dawk-bungalow promptly got a jampan, and sent him to Kalka. On the way he expired."

Russia is about to conclude an international copyright treaty with Prussia. After England, no country in Europe publishes so many magazines and reviews as Russia.

A French paper advertises a hospital for animals, kept by one JULES FRUANT, who announces himself as "Co-operator to the Jury of the International Dog Show of 1867," and devoted himself to the special treatment of dogs, cats, and birds. He adds: "Consultations from 1—4."

NED WRIGHT, the ex-thief and present city missionary in London, lately gave a soup-supper to over 200 convicted thieves. After the supper religious exercises were held, and WRIGHT explained and discoursed upon the trial of Pontius Pilate. He interspersed his discourse with details of some of the vicissitudes of his own life, including his prize-fights, imprisonments, floggings, &c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The strike at La Creuzot, France, still continues. On Friday the workmen were riotous and endeavored unsuccessfully to create trouble with the troops who were present to preserve order. Up to noon yesterday, the troubles had not been quieted. A later dispatch represents them as increasing, and that additional troops have been dispatched to the scene of disorder. The Parisian journals claim that the difficulties are augmented by contributions of money sent from other countries.... The son of President JUAREZ, of Mexico, is expected to arrive in Paris at an early day....A very angry feeling is reported to be exhibited at Madrid in reference to the new Conscription bill. Trouble is apprehended at the demonstration to be made today by the opponents of the measure....The new Minister for the Spanish Colonies, Señor MORET, declared in the Cortes yesterday that "the question of liberty in the Antilles was a very important one." He is to examine into the condition of Cuba and report to the Cortes.... A large number of promotions have recently been made in the British Navy, the effect of which has been to cause many senior officers to be placed on the retired list....The London *Spectator* of yesterday terms the recent debates in Parliament "arid," and laments the fact. In another article, referring to the tide of emigration from Great Britain to this country, the writer thinks it could be diverted by colonial independence.... The *Civita Catholica* of Rome yesterday published a long article going to show that the Pope does not need a unanimous vote of the Council to establish the infallibility dogma, but only a simple majority....The Marquis of BANNEVILLE, French Minister to Rome, now in Paris, it is now asserted, will return immediately to the former city, and no special Ambassador will be sent, owing, it is said, to the failure of M. DARU to effect a concerted action in his recent negotiations at Vienna, Madrid and Naples.... The Pope is reported to have deferred the promotions to the Cardinalate until September. ....A loan of $5,000,000 for the Oregon and California Railway is said to have been negotiated at Frankfort-on-the-Main on the mortgage bonds of the Company. The bonds of the Northern Pacific Road have not yet been put upon the market.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, was not in session. In the House, the Oregon Railway Land Bill, discussed at length the day before, was, by consent, recommitted to the Speaker's table. Among the bills introduced was one for the redemption of nickel coins in sums of twenty-five dollars. The bill authorizing the City of Buffalo to tunnel the Niagara River was passed. Several bills of a private and local nature were also passed. At 2 o'clock the consideration of the tariff bill by sections was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The tea tax was disposed of, the rate standing as fixed by the bill at twenty cents a pound. The tax on coffee occasioned a general debate, but it remained as reported, at four cents a pound. Several other clauses were considered, but not amended; and upon reaching the question of sugar the Committee rose, and the house at 3½ P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

San Francisco people were dreadfully frightened and excited, yesterday, by a sharp earthquake shock, near noon. The large buildings were vacated, there was a panic in the hotels, and the people crowded the streets. No damage of note, however, was done.

The President of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League has issued a proclamation setting apart Tuesday, the 26th inst., as a day of thanksgiving, jubilee and general rejoicing over the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. At Washington, yesterday, a national salute was fired at noon, by direction of the National Executive Committee of colored men of the United States, in honor of the ratification, and also of the anniversary of the fall of Richmond.

A general strike of the miners of the Schuylkill region is reported, and represented to be universal. No suspensions have as yet occurred in the Scranton region, although such an event is feared.

The Petersburg Iron Works at Richmond, Va., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $100,000. Insurance not stated.

DAVID WESTBROOK and JOHN HOFFMAN, while endeavoring to cross the Juniata River, yesterday morning, at Huntington, Penn., in a small skiff, were both drowned, the boat striking against the trestle work of the bridge, and breaking in two. Both men were married, the latter leaving a wife and four children.

ROBERT DALE, charged with stealing letters from the Baltimore Post-office, was tried and found guilty in that city yesterday on the first and fourth counts of his indictment. The penalty for the latter crime is imprisonment for a term from ten to twenty-one years at hard labor. A motion for a new trial is to be heard on Tuesday.

A man named GEORGE B. PORTER was murdered yesterday, in a house on Hotel-street, in Utica. He was engaged in playing a game of cards at the time. AMOS B. STAFFORD and HUGH MALLON have been arrested, charged with the crime.

A bill has passed the California Legislature authorizing the City of San Francisco to issue bonds to the amount of $1,100,000 to aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway.

A company has been formed in London for the purpose of establishing the proposed line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia.

A meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Gen. THOMAS. Gen. MEADE will preside, and the principal address will be made by Bishop SIMPSON. President GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN and other distinguished military men are expected to be present.

At a school election held in Wilmington, Del., yesterday, nearly all the new colored citizens exercised the right of franchise. The Republicans of the city claim the first election where colored men have voted under the new amendment.

The San Francisco Mint coined during the month of March $3,215,000, making the total coinage since Jan. 1 $4,820,000....Gen. STONEMAN arrived in San Francisco on Friday.

Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, has vetoed the act incorporating Chestertown in that State, on the ground that the citizens entitled to vote under the bill are described as "white male citizens."

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has called a session of the Legislature, to meet at the capital on the 26th inst.

Affairs were quiet in Richmond yesterday, with the Police of both Mayors on the streets. ELLYSON was served with a writ last night to surrender possession of the City Hall and other property. He refused to obey and the Marshal called on the military for aid.

The motion for a stay of execution in the case of REYNOLDS, the murderer, was argued in the Supreme Court before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday. No decision was rendered, but it was intimated that the prisoner could expect nothing from the motion.

The motion for a mandamus requiring the Mayor to appoint Mr. JOHN FOLEY as Supervisor of this county, in place of HENRY SMITH, was argued yesterday before Judge INGRAHAM. The decision of the Court was reserved.

A meeting of the Stock Exchange Association was held yesterday, at which the question of removal from their present quarters was discussed, but with no decisive results.

A wholesale druggist named JAMES S. ASPINWALL, doing business at No. 86 Williamstreet, was before Commissioner WHITE for examination, yesterday, on a charge of having been found in possession of smuggled bay oil.

The German Methodist Episcopal Conference held its third day's session in this City yesterday. A vote on admitting lay delegations resulted in a rejection of the proposition by a large majority.

Intelligent Citizenship.

The graceful allusion made by the President in his late message to the pressing importance of education to the freedmen, as a means of fitting them for the discharge of their newly-acquired duties as citizens, was both timely and suggestive. The idea applies, moreover, with equal force to the whites as well. The quotation which was made from the farewell address of the first President referred to all "citizens" of that day, but it is as applicable now as then—the only difference being that the word has received a more expanded signification by the constitutional amendment which has just been proclaimed. The theory of citizenship based on intelligence has been held from the earliest times, and most of the usurpations by the few of the rights of the many have been made upon the assumption of superior wisdom as the result of wealth and leisure.

The old doctrine, of which republicanism was born, that "the people are the source of all power, and that what concerns all should be handled by all," was long held to be a heresy, upon the plausible theory that the ignorant masses could not safely be intrusted with political control. When this Government was first organized its speedy failure was predicted on that ground, and European publicists declared that it was an Utopian scheme only suited to a strictly rural people. There is little doubt that WASHINGTON'S earnest admonitions in behalf of popular education were elicited by a participation in the general doubt; nor that the prevalence of a similar feeling among the most reflecting men of that time—particularly at the North—induced them to adopt popular education as a fundamental expedient of political safety.

Republicanism assumes that the voice of the people should be supreme, but without intelligence it would be dangerous to permit it to be so. Fortunately for the success of the political experiment in this country, the people at the outset were comparatively honest and uncontaminated by the vices of older and more crowded civilizations. Moreover, they were deeply committed, as proprietors, to the success of the Government. In the preliminary intercourse necessary to start the new political machinery, they learned much of republicanism practically, and afterward they completed their political education by discussions which they either listened to or participated in. We doubt if, under less favorable circumstances, we should have succeeded. We have no hesitation in expressing the belief that if the experiment had to be made now, and with our present population, it would fail.

The result of our experience has been almost the opposite of that of Europe. There intelligence is comparatively restricted and individualized, while in this country it is diffused. In Germany and England educated thinkers are few compared with the ignorant masses, although they are far more numerous than with us. While they have more *savants*, the average standard of intelligence is lower. With us almost everybody reads and thinks, especially upon political topics. DE TOCQUEVILLE was struck with this peculiarity, and declared that he did not believe there was another country in the world where, in proportion to the population, there were so few ignorant and at the same time so few really learned individuals as in the United States. That was his opinion in 1835; whether it is equally true now may be questioned.

As the nation grows older, the necessity for a stricter adherence to the principle of popular education, and a more thorough and extensive application of it, become greater. The social tendencies to demoralization, corruption and crime are infinitely stronger now than formerly, and are increasing year by year. The large infusion of adult ignorance and incongruous political ideas by means of immigration, the recent enfranchisement of four millions of blacks, and the conferring upon them of citizenship, are facts which demand the most serious consideration. It is only by means of education that we can counteract the evil which would otherwise naturally follow, and protect the country from the resulting danger. In order to keep up the standard of American intelligence we must not only protect our educational system, but we must extend it, as a safeguard of economy and as a political safeguard.

We must use popular education as a weapon against political demagogues who are continually on the alert to make use of the ignorant to advance their selfish and corrupt ambitions; we must use it to enable the masses to read and listen to political discussions intelligently, and to pass a correct judgment upon them; but a still higher province of popular education is to elevate the moral and social standard of the poor, who are unfortunately always in the majority, so that they will be the allies of law and order, instead of the votaries of violence and crime. The strongest guarantee of the future safety of this country lies in education, and the problem now pressing for a solution is how best to secure it.

The necessities are twofold. We are called upon to resist the insidious assault of sects upon the existing system of common schools by means of which we hope to reach the young, and ultimately to extend that system all over the land. It is also important to teach the adult element of immigrants, and the freedmen, the principles of our political institutions, and thereby make them desirable as well as safe depositaries of power. Of the two the latter is the more difficult to accomplish, as well as the more pressing. Both are destined speedily to become important and controlling political issues, and both are worthy the best efforts of American statesmanship.

The Victory of the Ring.

The funniest if not the most agreeable of *conversaziones* are, like the one complained of by an Italian philosopher, those at which one cannot hear one's self, much less any one else, speak. A result so precisely the opposite of that which is intended, presents, like most paradoxes, an element of the ludicrous. Now legislative assemblies, with their committees and secret sessions and babel of sound, too often furnish similar examples. It is proposed that, for the sake of convenience, representatives of the people, instead of the whole body of the people themselves, should meet together and, in full view and hearing of the community, concert measures and frame laws for the common benefit. This is as plausible and as easy to understand as the object of the *conversazione*. But what in fact is frequently the product of such a gathering? So much noise and confusion, such a shifting of responsibility, such complicity of designs, and such mystery in the modes of execution that it is utterly vain to attempt to understand what is going on, to know who is trying to augment the hubbub for sinister ends, or to tell who deserves praise and who blame. In this chaos is reaped the harvest of bad men; and its possibility constitutes one of the most troublesome if not one of the most hopeless features of representative institutions.

A great battle has lately been fought at Albany. It was known far and wide that such a battle was to be fought. The confidence of the leaders of one army was so sanguine and so freely expressed, that a considerable part of the community seemed to believe in their anticipated victory. Opinion, at least, was pretty fairly divided, much as it used to be in New-York over the first day's news of a general engagement between the Union and Confederate armies. The news of a result exactly opposite to that so buoyantly prognosticated was as stunning in some quarters as the news of Austerlitz was to PITT. Numbers thereafter went about asking how it happened that clever men—for among the heads of the "Young Democracy" there are clever men—could have been so egregiously deceived. Yet the answer is very simple. There was something to be bought and there was plenty of money to buy it. All that was needed besides was plenty of nerve and plenty of shrewdness, and the "Ring" has never shown itself deficient in either of these desiderata.

If it were practicable to lock up legislators like jurymen after a case is presented for their decision, and to keep them thus confined until the decision should be rendered, political verdicts might more frequently be gained in the true interests of society than they now are. The grand mischief at present is that while we see their public action, the real motives that actuate the legislators who are sent to Albany and the influences that are brought to bear upon them are in most critical exigencies as secret as were the deliberations of the Venetian Council of Ten. By habits and education, the strong men of the "Ring" work habitually in this way. They are sagacious, energetic, and manifestly believe they are justified in the adoption of extraordinary means to gain the end of a protracted tenure of power. With such oligarchs as these in office, strongly banded together and possessed of almost limitless wealth, it is not easy to see what machinery of popular government could be devised that they might not go behind to run it for their own purposes, at least so long as there continue to be more, as with the paradox of the *conversazione*, to appreciate an ostensible object than to rebel against its perversion and to accept as sufficient the forms of free government however interested combinations may frustrate its spirit.

Cost of Living.

Almost simultaneously with the close of the war the great mass of the population began to hope for a reduction in the cost of living. Not that the process was to be very rapid, but in every circle suffering from pecuniary anxiety it was expected to be sure and steady. And, while the opinion was generally expressed that ante-war prices could not perhaps ever be reached, a certain approximation to them was considered reasonably near at hand. The expectation was not realized. Dealers of all kinds on the one hand were skillful in new arts of combination and trade strategy, and Wall-street speculators in gold contrived to keep the nation in a constant state of apprehension as to the values of every necessary of life. The mystery of gold speculation exists, however, no longer; the limits of its power have been gauged, and the paper dollar, once worth 35 cents in gold, is now worth about 90 cents. By a comprehension of this, the public asks by what causes other than these speculations, prices are maintained. Those speculations are no longer available as reasons for refusing to mark down the common necessaries of all grades of social life. Why, then, are bread, meat, butter, cheese and poultry still as dear, or very nearly so, as in the dark days of the war? There is but one reply—those who deal in them are fighting off the proper and natural reaction in prices to the very latest moment, and would indeed never submit to it except under a very strong pressure. In saying this it is not intended to cast a stone at the sellers of dry-goods, nor wholesale dealers in flour, for they have wisely recognized the conditions of the hour. We refer particularly to dealers in various kinds of food, and to lodging. A few figures in respect to these will not be out of place. And we will take April, 1859, as against April, 1870. Bread used to be five cents a loaf; it has been for years, and still is, ten cents. Here and there, some store announces its price as eight, and there is supposed to be one individual, though his whereabouts is unknown, who sells for even six, but the bakers, as a body, adhere to ten, which is a grievance to the laboring poor, and an outrage upon all. For, taking a high average of cost of flour now as $6 a barrel, the cost in April, 1859, was $6 50, or more; so that, with flour cheaper than before the war, bread is as high as during the war, and, if careful housekeepers are to be credited, the loaf is smaller than in 1859.

The highest price for the finest "cuts" of beef in April, 1859, was twenty cents per pound. The "round" cut was fourteen cents per pound. Corned beef was from eight to twelve cents. Now the best cut of fresh beef is forty cents, and of round twenty-two to twenty-five, while the best corned pieces are twenty cents. Pork was in 1859 from eleven to twelve cents; now it ranges up to twenty cents and over. Salt pork was ten to eleven cents; now it is as high as twenty and twenty-one cents. Smoked hams were, on the average, twelve cents; today twenty-four cents is a general figure.

But we will go a step further—into the region of farm produce. Western poultry is what the bulk of retail stores supply. In April, 1859, the price was eleven to twelve cents per pound. Now the range is from twenty to thirty-five cents. Butter ran from twelve to twenty cents—an ordinary boarding-house or hotel would perhaps pay fifteen cents, while poor people were content with the lowest named. There is at present some poor stuff at twenty-five cents; butter of no very great excellence commands fifty cents a pound. In 1859 good cheese cost twelve cents a pound; its price is twenty-four cents or more—chiefly more. Milk was six cents a quart; now it is twelve cents, and, in some parts of this City, still higher. Eggs cost twenty-five cents for eighteen; eight now cost the same money. As for house-rent, the rise in that has been some three hundred per cent., and the subsequent fall but little, and that in cases few and far between. This must all be changed. Wholesale dealers may as well admit that the time has come for a revision of their business methods. They must inaugurate a fair and square system, based upon natural supply and demand, and not upon artificially-produced market conditions, and retail dealers must give their customers the benefit of a fall in prices whenever it occurs.

The Romany Chals.

The other day we reported some fresh arrivals in New-York. A band of gypsies had landed from an unknown sailing ship, and had squatted, according to their custom, on some waste land in the outskirts of the City. An enterprising interviewer went instantly in pursuit of them, and tried to engage the swarthy chief of the tribe in conversation. But interviewing is a refinement of civilization which the Zingari are not yet able to appreciate. The interviewer was suddenly seen to fly, with a fierce dog making straight for his nether garments. *Tableau!*—the gypsy retiring to compare notes with his companions concerning the wonderful land to which they had come.

It is not the narrative of our progress as a people which has brought the poor "Egyptians" here. They have heard of the vast forests and prairies which stretch beyond the settlements of man, and desire only to reach some place where they may live in their own way, and hold communion with the Gentiles merely when they desire to carry on their irregular trade. From country to country they roam in search of unchangeability, but when they think they have found the "land where all things always seem the same"—flash comes the steam engine across the moors, small villages expand into thriving towns, and great cities stretch out their greedy arms over the whole broad landscape. Did not England seem once to offer them all that their nomadic tendencies could exact? From the midst of wide acres of yellow gorse, or from some sheltered dell rarely penetrated by the ordinary wayfarer, or far back in some brown and sequestered wood, the smoke from the gypsy's fire could be seen ascending lazily to the skies. Hard by his tent his donkey would be found browsing on thistles, and his "young barbarians" would be dancing round the dark-eyed, black-haired woman who shared the poor Gitano's strange wanderings to and fro. From fair to fair the tribe or family would roam, mending kettles on their way, or carrying a horse or two for sale, while the women now and then turned aside from the moor or fen to reveal to some superstitious country lad or lass the dark secrets of the future. Where was the rustic maid who did not firmly believe that the tawny gypsy woman could tell her truly all about her future husband? Nay, has not many a learned man listened with an inward thrill to these muttered predictions, and sometimes found them to come true? Such things have been known, for there is nothing so strange and unlikely as not to happen in this world.

The picturesqueness of a gypsy camp—the romance which floats on the surface of their lives, their apparent freedom from the myriad cares which harass and oppress us in the busy world, the old associations which are revived by a glance at the red cloak and merry eyes of a "Romany chi"—all these circumstances of their lot have made even philosophers, ere now, long to become even as the Egyptians are. What romances have been built upon that superstructure! Have not Sir WALTER SCOTT, BULWER LYTTON, MARRYATT, JAMES, and scores of others given us what they supposed to be veritable gypsy portraits? Can any one ever forget that most beautiful and pathetic of poems, the "Scholar Gypsy," in which MATTHEW ARNOLD dwells upon the thoughts and fate of the young Oxonian who ran away and joined a gypsy band generations ago? Has not a still more vivid picture of gypsy life been set before us by that erratic wanderer, that Egyptian at heart, the "Romany Rye"—otherwise GEORGE BORROW—himself? And now, alas! the descendants of the men whom the fierce TAMERLANE drove out from India, in 1398, can no longer find a home in England. A reforming Parliament has ordered the "inclosure of commons," and when the gypsy has reached his favorite camping-ground, he has found it appropriated in the name of the law. No more will his strange, wild songs resound from the fields in the mellow Summer evenings—no more will his young women invite the stranger to cross his palm with silver so that she may search out the threads of his destiny. Yet a few years more, and the last real gypsies will have disappeared from England. Then new tribes will be founded here, and all our civilization will be unable to reach them. Still will they fly to the open country rather than revel in the luxuries of our cities. They will keep their own mysterious language, which the Hindoo could almost understand, and in which travelers from every clime can distinguish some words familiar to them. They will intermarry with their own folk, be faithful to their wives, and keep their words one to another as if it were an oath. Perhaps even if we "civilized" them, these two last characteristics would not become much stronger in them than they are now. The poor gypsy is not so black as he is painted. He will steal if he is very hungry—we do not deny it. He can never be made what we call a "useful member of society." There is the mystic drop in his blood which will keep him a wanderer while the world lasts. But he is not much worse than some of our dear fellow-citizens. We may be quite sure that he will never be an office-seeker, or a repeater, or a ballot-box stuffer, or anything particularly unpleasant. And we shall never be bothered with long accounts of interviews with him or any of his kindred.

The Editor Condemned by the Economist.

The mode in which Mr. GREELEY has conducted the recent tariff controversy has met with an almost universal condemnation throughout the country. Some of the oldest friends of the *Tribune* have remonstrated with it, and the feeling is wide-spread that the editor, finding himself in a tight place in the discussion, and on unpopular ground, has resorted to evasions and hard names instead of arguments, beyond all previous experience in American journalism.

Our readers will testify how diligently we have brought unpleasant facts, bearing against high tariffs, to the attention of the *Tribune*, and how impossible it has been to secure either a refutation or an answer. On the lumber tax, the taxes on iron, the most unequal and unjust tariff on woolens, and the destructive duties on the leather and shoe business, we have presented repeated arrays of facts which demonstrated the folly of the present tariff system to the whole public. In reply, the *Tribune* has furnished only abuse. Twice or three times we proved the palpable incorrectness of the *Tribune's* statistics, and especially in regard to the increase of sheep, which was urged as an argument for the wool tariff, showing from official tables that the fact was directly the opposite. Not a word of acknowledgment of the error ever crept into the columns of our high tariff contemporary. It was plain that the *Tribune*, having tried argument without success, was falling back on bluster and assertion.

But the most palpable and offensive feature of this discussion has been the treatment by Mr. GREELEY of Mr. WELLS, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue. It is no exaggeration to say that the investigation presented by this official into the sources of revenue, and the effects of the high tariff on the industries of the country, is, for ability, clearness, and its trustworthy statistics, without a parallel among our public financial documents since the papers of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. It has been more admired and studied among foreign economists, of whatever school, than any State paper which has appeared here for a generation. Amid so vast an array of figures, and so much difficult investigation, it must inevitably happen that here and there would be inaccuracies. But under the most close and hostile criticism, surprisingly few of these have been shown; and almost every fresh attack has only strengthened Mr. WELLS' position and brought his opponents to grief. The treatment of this able paper by a metropolitan journal, whose duty it is to publish all important documents, has been first to refuse to publish it; then to blackguard its author day after day, as "paid by British gold," as an incompetent, and especially as a "Munchausen," or an exaggerating liar; and, finally, to publish carefully all answers to or attacks on the report.

If this is respectable journalism we should be ashamed for the profession. And to show how purely abusive and put on for controversial purposes all this language is, we shall compare Mr. GREELEY'S statements as an editor and as an economist. Besides advocating a high tariff in the *Tribune*, Mr. GREELEY has also appeared in the field of economic science as a Protectionist, in a work entitled, *Essays Designed to Illustrate the Science of Political Economy*. In the latter arena, where his words are exposed to the criticism of the world of science, he is somewhat more careful of his statements. It will be remembered by all those who have followed the important discussions on the recent tariff, that the statement by Mr. WELLS of "the wool-clip" of 1868 has particularly irritated the editor of the *Tribune*. He has returned to it again and again as a "Munchausen story," and as far back as last January he used the following courteous language about this statistical assertion:

"The Special Commissioner, in his late report, estimates the wool-clip of the United States, in 1868, at 177,000,000 pounds. The wool clip of the United States and Territories in 1840 was 35,892,114 pounds; in 1850, 52,516,969 pounds, an increase of 16,750,000 pounds; in 1860 it was 60,361,413 pounds, an increase over 1850 of 7,750,000 pounds, and in 1868 Mr. WELLS puts it at 177,000,000, an increase in eight years of over 116,635,087 pounds: an increase greater than the total clip of wool in the whole country in 1850 and 1860 combined. Verily, Mr. WELLS' figures are very accurate—especially when he figures on the wool product of 1868, and puts it at four pounds and three-quarters per head for each sheep, when the clip per head in 1860 was only 2.68 pounds, an increase in the product of each sheep in eight years, according to the accurate and accomplished Special Commissioner, of only two pounds and seven-tenths. In this way our Munchausen Special figures up the statement that it is a waste to invest more capital in woolen spindles. We commend Mr. WELLS to the attention of the Committee of the United States Census, provided they desire remarkable figures for the introductory remarks for the volumes of the Census Report of 1870."

Mr. WELLS replied to this, that the statement was taken from the report of the President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Mr. E. B. BIGELOW, an eminent protectionist, and therefore not likely to overstate this matter; and that this report was made up from the reports of the various manufactories throughout the country. If Mr. WELLS had not strengthened his position by other collateral authorities we, should have agreed with Mr. GREELEY, that such a report, coming from the officer of a private association, was hardly a sufficient basis for an official document. But though Mr. GREELEY continued, even after the explanation, to still abuse the statement of the Commissioner as a "Munchausenism," or an exaggerated and foolish lie, when he came to treat of the matter in his *Political Economy* in the article on "Wool and Woolens," he employed quite a different tone. The following is his view of the "Wool-clip," when *not* writing for the *Tribune:*

"Mr. ERASTUS B. BIGELOW, an eminent inventor of machinery adapted to the production of woolens, and President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, reports our aggregate product of wool in 1868 at 177,000,000 pounds, or nearly thrice the amount we produced in 1840; while the value of our annual product of woolen fabrics is given by him at $175,000,000, against a like product of $63,865,963 in 1860. And this increase in value is made in defiance of a very considerable reduction in the average price of those fabrics since 1860."

"I have termed the above statements estimates, but they were founded on returns made to the National Association from the various manufactories throughout the country, with nearly all of which it is in correspondence. Their general accuracy is confirmed by the officially reported fact that, while our annual consumption has largely increased, our importation, whether of wool or woolens, is actually *less* in 1868 than it was in 1860. The Treasury returns are as follows," &c.

We take the liberty in presenting these two extracts from Mr. GREELEY'S writings as editor and as economist, to respectfully suggest that something of the decorum and regard for truth which is observed in the book would be a refreshing and unusual ornament to the columns of the *Tribune*, and would be no obstacle in settling a difficult public and financial problem.

Extravagant Weddings.

Some of the journals that give much space to what they call the movements of fashionable society, meaning thereby in general the proceedings of vulgar people who happen to be rich, have studded their columns during the last two or three years with numberless accounts of weddings that have provoked astonishment in even this extravagant City for their costly ostentation. Sometimes an eye accustomed to look sharply at newspapers, might see some months after the glowing report of a ceremony that cost thousands, the name of the happy bridegroom connected in print with certain proceedings in bankruptcy—such, in truth, has been our own experience; and then the reflection has forcibly arisen of how much better it would have been had the happy pair saved some of this overrunning wealth against a rainy day than have squandered it in a manner which, like the extravagance of *Hamlet's* bad actor, only makes the unthinking laugh and the judicious grieve.

In this country, where beyond all others fortunes are swiftly made and swiftly lost, few can wisely throw away large sums for mere show. But even were it otherwise, the bad taste of such exhibitions is beyond argument. Most people of really good breeding think the celebration of a marriage should be next in quietness to that of a funeral. Neither should have any look of stint as to cost, and neither should look as if money were spent on it for spending's sake. Marriage is a solemn as well as a joyful thing. It implies joint obligations to prudence and circumspection both for those who now live and those who may live hereafter. If regarded in any sense as typical of the future, reckless expenditure at a wedding must surely be accounted a blunder in significance as well as in fact. Does the bride care for it? Nine times out of ten, even if she be a person of no especial refinement, she would from mere womanly instinct much prefer to shrink away in a plain traveling dress, and escape as soon as possible from curious eyes. Does the groom desire it? Quite as frequently he would much rather have his bride to himself and get away from the heated, grinning throng as quickly as she herself desires it. The gratification, then, is confined to the relatives or friends of the contracting persons, and to the spectators. Yet the former may easily dispense with a spectacle whose duration is necessarily so short, and the latter may be quite as well amused at the theater or opera. In any case why waste a sum of money merely to inspire the pen of Jenkins or to excite the gaping of a crowd, half of whom will forget you in a week, and all of whom if misfortune overtook you to-morrow would call you a fool for your pains?

True taste dictates in such ceremonials to have all that is graceful and appropriate, and nothing more. No one is likely to be ruined by any quantity of orange blossoms or of white tulle. Yet even if one had the wealth of Croesus, it is better to be married quietly for the same reason that it is better to drive a modest-looking equipage, to wear plain colors, to avoid, in a word, things that in expressive slang are called "loud." Untrained people and the new rich almost invariably adopt these delights with ready gusto. They are to them what a bright red coat with gilt buttons is to a Sandwich Islander or an African. Such a preference therefore implies the lack of education or of social knowledge. It bespeaks coarse extraction and low breeding. Hence, on the principle of assuming a virtue even in its absence, your really strong-minded man or woman who has risen in life never betrays, by giving way to these barbaric tastes, what it is more judicious to conceal. And hence, too, those who have grown suddenly opulent, are anxious to cut a dash, and select, as one means of exploiting themselves, the gaudy nuptials we speak of, really do what it should be their aim to avoid.—disclose the secret of their rapid worldly promotion. The misfortune is that the community contains too many similar people who do not see the vulgarity of what they are themselves eager to practice, and too much of the species of journalism that panders to ignorant ostentation wherever there is money to back it. The remedy, on the other hand, lies with the class, fortunately numerous also, who have both money and culture, and who, as such a combination must needs take the lead, may by judicious example put out of fashion the absurdity of extravagant weddings.

Children on Sundays.

The controversy between those who consider all Sunday amusements absolutely sinful and those who would open places of recreation on that day, is not likely to be settled in our generation. It has, however, entered upon a new phase in England, where some of the papers are discussing the subject with special reference to children. The point raised is that physical vitality is not sinful, and that it has its requirements, the entire ignoring of which on one day out of seven is injurious. And the question is how this vitality, which will show itself in some shape or other, can be utilized so as to be in harmony with the requirements of the day. The subject is very interesting, and there is no Christian community in which it may not be studied with advantage. How many of us remember the stern rule by which the household of our youth was hushed on Sunday; how the voice was to be kept low; how laughter was an offense; how very serious must be the book, and how very grave the countenance. How many remember the utter weariness of constraint, and that out of it grew the danger that the day would be looked for with dread. Now, these forms and manners are somewhat changed among some people, but the difficulty remains among those who recognize the Sunday as the Christian Sabbath, of how to avoid throwing a chill over the childish mind, while care is taken to guard against irreverence. A curious illustration of the want felt upon this subject, appears in the form of an advertisement in an English journal. The writer wished for unobjectionable Sunday toys. The *Saturday Review*, in reply, suggests that Scripture history may be made useful—that a Noah's Ark and a couple of hundred wooden bricks may serve to illustrate the various Scripture narratives—the table-cloth might do for the country of Judea, and so on. This, of course, is mere trifling, but it contains within it a germ of truth in reference to this matter of Sunday relaxation for children. The whole subject is worthy of careful thought, for the kind of impressions which the next generation of adults has received in its youth, upon worship and religious observances, will determine its moral standards in regard to all other conditions of social life.

The Servant Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The excellent article in the TIMES on "Servants" has encouraged me to speak. I have been anxiously expecting to see it followed up by other hints, &c., and thus prepare the way for action. Every household is suffering more or less from the want of good, efficient servants, not "helps." Farmers in the country employ these, when they get their equals, or the sons and daughters of their neighbors to assist them. The habit of calling servants "the girls" and "helps" has had not a little to do with the demoralization of domestics in this country. They insist there are no "servants" in the United States, and the deference due to superiors in the old countries is not to be exacted here. Now, what we want are honest, efficient servants, with a sufficient quantity of neat dresses and undergarments to render them tidy and respectable-looking. At many boarding schools each girl is obliged to bring a stated number of good undergarments. Why not exact the same from servants? In yesterday morning's TIMES we see by the address of Rev. H. W. BEECHER that there are 30,000 unfortunate women in the City of New-York, many of them brought to that condition for want of proper employment or training for work. Again, we hear of thousands out of employment, and also that household after household is without its usual complement of servants, either because it cannot afford to pay the enormous wages required, or supply its domestics with the luxuries they require; or, what is often the case, the heads of households are in despair as to where to turn to look for honest women to do their work properly. Answering advertisements, all can tell you who have tried it, no matter how much trouble one is put to to hunt them up, is almost always unsatisfactory for one reason or another. And intelligence offices, what are they but places where women congregate to gossip and insult ladies who come after them by their arrogance and exactions? If a good girl goes into one she is soon spoilt by the rest, who dictate to her what she must do and what she must not. The keepers of the offices are often, if not always, the fosterers and encouragers of discontent, as it fills their pockets with money and the offices with women. Cannot some enterprising person bring about a better state of things? Domestics themselves would certainly be benefited, for under the present state of affairs they are far from being a happy class of creatures; they drift from place to post, and finally die, never having reached any position of trust or esteem.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Caution to Housekeepers.

The bogus rent collectors have been unusually industrious since the 1st instant, and several cases of their depredations have come to the knowledge of the Police, while many others have doubtless not been reported. Among the more serious of these swindles is that of a young man of genteel appearance and plausible address, these rascals always are, calling on Mrs. HERRIN, of No. 114 West Twenty-fifth-street, early on Friday, demanding and receiving the sum of $210, which was for the month's rent. He had scarcely departed when the landlord himself stood expectantly at the door presenting his bill, and the lady then discovered that she was the victim of a sharper. The case was reported to the Police, who succeeded in capturing the swindler.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

City Theatricals.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's performance of *Macbeth* on Monday was well calculated to increase his reputation, although for reasons set forth on Wednesday, we were unable to give the impersonation unqualified praise. Mr. BOOTH is too fragile in make, and has too little of the martial in port and gait to fill our idea of *Macbeth*. In some parts of the play he is, however, excellent; in all he is interesting, and, with the exception of his *Sir Giles Overreach*, *Macbeth* is by far his best character this season. Miss MORANT decidedly improved, as the week advanced, upon her first representation of *Lady Macbeth*, which deserves to be called a striking and intellectual performance. Mr. HAMILTON's "hit" in *Macduff* has been confirmed by repetition, and the whole tragedy has gone off very satisfactorily.... The much-renowned LYDIA THOMPSON Burlesque Troupe are to appear at Niblo's Garden to-morrow night, the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS having proved less lucrative than was expected, although the personal popularity of these artists remains unabated. The ladies of the Lydia Thompson Troupe have been rather more roughly handled by some of the Western Press than occasion seems to have justified, and we hope that their sex, ability and courage will gain for them in their new metropolitan engagement, all the support that they merit. A new burlesque called "Pippin" has been chosen for the reappearance of these ladies, and it will be presented in handsome style, with new scenery and decorations. The music, it is understood, will include the most taking parts of OFFENBACH's "Le Petit Faust".... A finished performance of "Oberon" on Friday evening, and a matinée representation of "The Bohemian Girl" yesterday, brought to a close the three weeks' sojourn at the Academy of Music of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associate artists. The efforts of the troupe have been liberally rewarded, and deservedly so. All the entertainments have been interesting, and some have been conspicuous for excellence, as the repeated notices in the TIMES have already recorded. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's talent has been recognized here for years, but the present season adds to her claims for public regard those growing out of an industry which it is equally astonishing and delightful to allude to, now that we are certain her grand vocal resources have not been overtaxed. Mr. CARL ROSA has been as untiring as the lady who bears his name, and if his contribution to the general satisfaction have been less apparent they have hardly been less substantial. Both he and Mme. ROSA are about to depart for Europe, but temporarily only, in spite of announces to the contrary. The play-goers throughout the country, who have benefited by the tour recently made by the company, and those of New-York, will not grude these artists a few weeks' leisure preparatory to a reopening of the campaign in the Fall.... The run of "Lost at Sea" draws to a close at Wallack's Theater, and we are glad to say it is to be replaced next Wednesday by Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new comedy of "Men and Acres," which is promised with everything new in the way of stage appointments and an unusually powerful distribution of characters. The patrons of this fashionable and favorite house will rejoice in a change that promises to give them a dramatic pabulum more in consonance with their taste, and more like what they have been accustomed to expect at Wallack's Theater, than the melodrama which is thus to be superseded.... To-morrow evening the reopening of the Tammany will occur. The interior of the house has been refreshed, and the company wholly renewed. A very lengthened programme of entertainments is promised, the dancing of the new Spanish corps de ballet being its most conspicuous feature. The place will be crowded.... At the other City houses no performance of marked novelty is announced. "Frou Frou" remains the attraction at the Fifth-avenue Theater, and "The Twelve Temptations" still tempt to the Grand Opera-house. At the Olympic Mr. G. L. FOX continues to appear in "Hamlet," and as the Royal Dane, supplies the very reverse of a lenten entertainment to numerous audiences. Two dramatic representations are given daily at Wood's Museum, and the curiosities of the place are being so generously added to that a careful inspection of all of them makes a visit to the Theatre on the same day almost impossible. At the Circus, this week, Mlle. ROLLAND will be the principal artist. Some wonderful trapeze feats, by a quartet of celebrities, have lately thrilled the frequenters of the Bowery. And the minstrels have prospered as usual.

The Concert Room.

FIFTH PHILHARMONIC OF THE SEASON.

The audience assembled at the fifth Philharmonic Concert of the present season last evening, was almost as large as that which overflowed into the lobbies of the Academy on the occasion of the final rehearsal on Friday. The impression of the principal feature of the programme was not so deep as at an earlier stage of the preparations it was hoped it would be. LISZT's symphony to DANTE's "Divina Commedia," hardly improves by frequent hearing. The larger portion of it belongs to that order of elaborate programme music, out of which the listener may construct for himself incidents and dramas of the most tremendous nature, if he has a turn for so doing. An explanatory hand-bill, however, limits the action of the imagination, in some degree, in this instance. We shall not undertake to produce a complete summary of this document. The religious idea of DANTE's work has been selected as the composer's canvas. The chaos of the under-world is first depicted, gentler strains afterward bringing before one the episode of FRANCESCA DI RIMINI, and these dying away, when the shrill cries of the damned fill the ear, when repeated falling progressions bear the theme down and down again, when the stormy utterances, chromatically effected, paint an elemental war, and when the accentuation of the curse, "*Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate*," is given with tenfold vehemence. This ends the first part of the symphony, which part is divided into two movements, an *allegro frenetico*, and an *andante amoroso*. The second section delineates Purgatory. The principal theme begins after the manner of a *chorale*. Upon its close follows a second indicative of self accusation, patient resignation, and inexpressible sorrow. A fugue movement is introduced—lamenting, weeping, entreating—commencing with one voice, and gradually developing into a chorus of voices innumerable, striving, with ever-increasing fervor, in prayer. At the climax of the fugue, the principal theme originally introduced after the manner of a *chorale* stands out boldly, and soon after shrinks back, and, accompanied by a plaintive recitative, disappears altogether. Gradually, the heavy clouds of an unspeakable suffering are cleared away. The sound of harps announces that Paradise is near. The chant of the *Magnificat* is hearkened to, setting forth redemption by means of prayer. From the personal *Magnificat* a transition is made into the chorus of the whole universe, *Hosanna* and *Hallelujah*. "The human heart, now thoroughly transfigured," adds the programme, "is enkindled with a holy fire, and bursts into a loud cry of joy, which pervades all the earth and the hells." The illustration of all this subject matter of the second part, however, is still less felicitous, to our own thinking, than that of the first; though the din of hell is almost the only portion of that to the suggestion of which some approach has been made. The result, to be brief, was quite unsatisfying, and would have been improved to a very slight extent only had the one chance of fault finding offered by the interpretation, and growing out of a misplacing of a weak chorus of boys, been withdrawn from us. It was a positive relief, after three-quarters of an hour passed amid "sound and fury, signifying nothing," to be favored with BEETHOVEN's overture to "Coriolanus," executed, save in respect of a slight variation of time by the violoncellos, with perfect accuracy and great spirit; and it was doubly refreshing afterward to mark the pure and symmetrical beauty of the *scena ed aria*, by the same genius, commencing "Ah! Perfido," and sung so as to produce general enthusiasm by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, whose richness and volume of voice no amount of labor seems to impair, and whose grand style no tasks set by miscellaneous ballad-writers, lost in the masses of opera, can make her forget or disregard. After Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's contribution, Herr CARL ROSA rendered on the violin, with an orchestral accompaniment, the first movement of a Concerto Militaire, by LIPINSKI, sufficiently martial in character to be worthy of the artist's breadth of tone, and rich enough in passages in thirds and tenths to display his thorough command of the finger board. WEBER's overture to "Euryanthe," familiar, but ever welcome, was the closing feature of the concert.

The Rostrum.

A NEW LECTURER.

Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON, who made her first essay in the Metropolis as a lecturer last Friday evening at the Cooper Institute, seems destined to gain a success that will eclipse that of most of the ladies who have made similar attempts. Miss EDGARTON's lecture is called "Woman is Coming," and she really appeared to have something to say about her theme, and to know how to say it. The public has been so frequently deluded of late into sustaining feminine ignorance, flippancy and pertness on the rostrum and at the reading-desk, that it is refreshing to believe there may be at last one young woman "coming" who is fairly calculated to do good in such a sphere, and whose training, originality and vigor are rendered more attractive by undeniable beauty of person. Miss EDGARTON has brains as well as beauty, and so far as we can judge by a single brief opportunity, she is not so inordinately conceited as to be unable or unwilling to learn. If this prove happily the fact she will avoid the rock on which the bark of so many female lecturers seems fated to split, and may succeed in giving a series of entertainments which, while suggestive and instructive, may not be an intense bore to listen to. Whether Miss EDGARTON is for or against female suffrage is of less consequence than that in either case she should have something to say worth hearing. It is an incidental advantage to her that most public advocates of the affirmative side of the argument have not been too strong; but the public is just now wearied of the incompetency and self-assertion of silly women who have been striving to ride into notice on the wave of a presumed advancing agitation, and will hail with pleasure any lady who can demonstrate that she can think as well as spout, and whose heart is manifestly more set upon the true elevation of her sex than upon her own aggrandizement. We shall be glad to hear Miss EDGARTON again, and to endeavor to do justice to her unusual abilities.

Domestic Notes.

The very talented and very graceful and popular artist, Miss KATE BATEMAN, sailed for Europe on Thursday, in the steamship *Siberia*, accompanied by her family. She is almost completely restored to health, but will seek perfect re-establishment by resting during the Summer at her country house near Bristol, England, and recommence her professional labors in the Fall... Mr. J. J. WATSON is writing a life of OLE BULL, and is now travelling with that gentleman gathering material....Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ were last week at the Boston Theater ....BYRON's "Sir Simon Simple" has been acted with decided success at Selwyn's Theater, in Boston....Mr. J. W. WALLACK will be the leading man in Selwyn's Theater, in Boston, and Miss FANNY MORANT and Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU will act there too....LEFRANC, Miss KELLOGG and Company were last week in Hartford, Conn....MAGGIE MITCHELL acts in Buffalo to-morrow and throughout this week.... Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL acted in Troy last week.....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE act in Syracuse on April 18.....Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN and Miss JEAN HOSMER were last week in Bloomington, Illinois.....A company with a stock capital of $300,000 has been chartered, and will erect an Academy of Music in Baltimore..... Mr. NEIL WARNER closed an engagement at the Holliday-street Theater, in Baltimore, last week, and will be followed at that house, to-morrow, by Mr. JEFFERSON....BRIGNOLI and troupe last week visited Raleigh, N. C....Miss LAURA KEENE was last week in Charleston, S. C....The Richings Opera Troupe was last week in Mobile.... JOE JEFFERSON has been in Richmond, before the Library Committee of Congress, arguing in favor of an international copyright law.... Last week OLE BULL was in Milwaukee, Wis.... The Burnett benefit in Chicago will net the artist's widow about $500....The Morlacchi ballet troupe, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are the present "shooting" stars through New-Orleans....The Zavistowski Sisters were at the Metropolitan Theater, in San Francisco, at last accounts....Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR was last week in Nevada....The San Franciscans spent $63,104 in theaters, $45,400 in the musical festival and $7,453 in OLE BULL's concerts in February.

The Foreign Stage.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

Concerning SARDOU's new piece at the Paris Gymnase, the critic of *Galignani's Messenger* writes as follows: "And now for "Fernande," SARDOU's new play, or, rather DIDEROT's old one, for the only original scene has been taken bodily from "Jacques le Fataliste." And yet that incident has been so admirably manipulated by SARDOU, that it will provoke a preference for his plagiarisms over his conceptions. The plot is of remarkable complexity. In the first scene, *Pommerol*, a young and newly-married lawyer, appears at a table-d'hôte, where the refuse of both sexes eat, drink, and are merry, swindle each other, and are swindled in their turn. As the principal elements of this human refuse in full fermentation consists of loose women and their congenial cavaliers, you may suppose it to be somewhat coarse and revolting, but you might verify the exactitude of the sketch by rambling about the Quartier Bréda, or even in the more classical confines of the Quartier Latin. But what brings the newly-married lawyer (*Laudrol*) to the most improper of all places to pass the honeymoon? He had been a frequenter of the tripot and was one of the plucked pigeons, but he had gone there in the hope of reclaiming *Fernande*, the daughter of the presiding goddess of the den. But if we were surprised to meet *Pommerol* in such a place, his astonishment was still greater to meet there his cousin *Clotilde, Marquise de la Roseraie*. A young girl had been knocked down by her carriage, and been taken up, comparatively uninjured, and had admitted that she had thrown herself under the horses' feet to avoid the contamination of her career at her mother's house, for here she dwelt, and here the Marquise had come to see if aught could be done to save a damsel who had been driven to desperation. *Pommerol* tries to drag her away, but she insists on staying to see the place, and its frequenters, and inquires from *Fernande's* mother about her child. The parent, *Mme. Senechal*, avows her hopes that some day one of her habitués may "*faire un sort*" for her daughter. "*En l'épousant?*" asks the Marquise. The mother hesitates, and then replies: "*Peut-être.*" There is not much in the word, but a good deal in the manner in which it is faltered forth by Mme. LESUEUR, who shows that all the dramatic fervor of her house was not buried in the grave with her famous sister ROSE CHERI. The Marquise prevails upon this woman to break up her gambling establishment, and settles her and the daughter *Fernande* in a pavilion in her garden, that the poor girl may be saved and sheltered from the coarse brutalities of a ruffian, to whom she had yielded in order that her mother might be saved by his influence with the police from the jail where she was immured. Now, the Marquise had a liaison with the *Marquis d'Arcis* (PUJOL), who cooled as she warmed. She marked the change, and that she might draw forth a confession from him, she affected to have become wearied of his affectionate importunities; she could not help it, it was better and more loyal that she should tell him the truth which he rejoiced to hear, for he had fallen in love with *Fernande*. This scene, which is taken bodily from DIDEROT, is a gem; it is the conflict between *Horace* and *Lydia*—the "*donec gratus eram tibi*"—and was so tenderly and diplomatically carried on that we fancied that the "prisca Venus" would return to the *Marquis*; but the rupture is complete, and the *Marquise* by a concatenation of Machiavellian plots, avenges the slight by marrying her former lover to the soiled dove; and when he takes home his bride and tenderly removes the orange flowers from her brow, the *Marquise* bids him throw them into the dirt, where she had picked up his tender bride. Mme. PASCA plays *en grande comédienne*, and her *Marquise* is as powerful as her *Mme. Aubray*, and higher praise it would be impossible to bestow. Mlle. MASSIN is bewitchingly pretty in her pouting minauderies, almost scolding the most uxorious of husbands for imaginary infidelities. LANDROL is hearty and earnest, though somewhat vulgar—a defect of which he cannot divest himself—and PUJOL is just the sort of *Marquis* that flits about salons, talking nonsense under the complacent conviction that people are laughing with, instead of at, him. "Fernande" is one of the most spirit-stirring plays that have been put upon the stage of late years, and may even rival the popularity of "Frou Frou."

THE AVONDALE MINE.

The Breaker Rebuilt—Work to be Resumed on Monday.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, April 2.

On the morning of the 6th of September last the fearful news flashed over the wires that the Avondale mine breaker was on fire, and that 212 men were imprisoned therein. The history of that dreadful affair is fresh in the minds of all, and particularly in those of the bereaved relatives and friends of the 108 men and boys found dead in the mines, and of those of the two brave men who lost their lives in the vain effort to release their imprisoned companions. On Monday next, seven months after the calamity happened, the mine will again commence work. A new breaker and all necessary buildings and machinery have just been completed at an expense of about $80,000. It is pronounced by good judges the best breaker in the Wyoming Valley. Four months ago the work was commenced of driving an opening to the much-talked-of-at-the-time Union mine. It will perhaps be remembered that it was freely said by many that an opening to the abandoned portion of said mine could have been driven in a few days, although it appeared in evidence on the inquest that the nearest point to said mine was six hundred feet. On Thursday last a hole was driven through to said Union mine, after 626 feet of boring from the Avondale side, and from thirty to forty feet on the Union side. The mine was struck at the bottom of a plane, where were several feet in depth of water, which, of course, immediately ran into Avondale. It is said that the daily accumulation of water from this source can easily be removed with two donkey pumps. This opening has cost the company about $4,000. With this opening, probably such another calamity can never again occur. In addition to this precaution, however, the company have sunk, at an expense of over $3,000, an air shaft ninety-six feet in depth, to the old rock tunnel, the opening being 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft. But they have introduced still another means of safety. In future the mine is to be ventilated with a fan instead of a furnace. All these repairs and improvements have been done under the eye of Mr. HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Mining Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. On Monday next, when the mine will recommence work, the management expect to raise from 125 to 150 car-loads of coal, and to increase it when in full operation a few weeks hence to 400 cars per day. From the foregoing some idea may be formed of the loss to the Company by the disaster, but there are other losses, if any one desires to look at the matter from a money point of view. There are the expenses of putting out the fire, of the search, (which caused a stoppage of work for a week at all the mines of the Company, and a consequent loss of production,) and the profit on the 60,000 tons of coal which Avondale would have produced in the seven months which have elapsed. But how infinitely trivial is this money estimate when compared with the loss of human life which the affair entailed! Who can compute the value of that?

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—The Jury Disagree—Statements Concerning Buckhout.

The trial of ISAAC VAN WART BUCHOUT for the murder of Mr. ALFRED RENDALL, at Sleepy Hollow, on New-year's day, has resulted in the jury being unable to agree. Immediately after the case was submitted to the jury by the Court, on Friday evening, it was ascertained that they stood eight for conviction and four for a verdict of acquittal on the ground of the prisoner's insanity, and so they remained on the reassembling of the Court yesterday morning, without any prospect of becoming nearer unanimous in their views on the matter. Under these circumstances the jury was discharged, and the Court adjourned for the term. BUCKHOUT will again be placed on trial at the June term, either for the same offense or the murder of his wife, LOUISA BUCKHOUT. Various rumors were current in White Plains, yesterday, to the effect that certain jurors had been tampered with in order to bring about a disagreement.

BUCKHOUT is also said to have used some expressions, in reply to remarks made to him, that indicate anything but an insane mind.

It is stated that Mr. BISELL, the well-known cashier of the bank at White Plains, an intimate acquaintance of BUCKHOUT's, visited the prisoner in the jail not long ago, and gave him to understand that if he behaved himself, Mr. FORD, the jailor, would treat him well, but if he undertook to kick up any shines in order to convince the jail officials that he was insane, Mr. FORD would chain him down to the floor of the cell; when BUCKHOUT observed that shamming insanity was played out, and that he would behave himself for the future; that he had shammed insanity by the advice of others. He then expressed much regret that he had killed Mr. RENDALL; and when questioned about his feeling for his wife, he remarked, "She is dead now, let her go; I had difficulties with her." During the progress of the trial BUCKHOUT is said to have remarked that they (the prosecution) would want a stack of such witnesses as had been produced to amount to anything.

When BUCKHOUT was informed on Friday night that the jury were not likely to agree, he said: "The country's safe." Considerable feeling and disappointment appears to be manifested in regard to the result of the trial, some suggesting that the prisoner be taken to Sleepy Hollow or Tarrytown, and placed at the "tender mercy" of the people in that section.

Meeting at the Blossom Club-Rooms—Presentation to Hon. Wm. M. Tweed.

The rooms of the Blossom Club in Fifth-avenue were lively last night with the attendance of its most distinguished members and a few invited guests.

Among the persons present were Hon. Geo. G. Barnard, Owen W. Brennan, Chas. H. Hall, Hon. Henry Smith, Supervisor Roche, Judge Shandley, Isaac Bell, Assemblymen Owen Murphy, Dennis Burns, Timothy J. Campbell, Commissioner of Charities James B. Nicholson, James L. Miller, Chas. G. Cornell, John McB. Davidson, Judge Birdsall, Captain of the Port James E. Jones, Harbor-master John Brice and Supervisor Oliver.

At 10½ o'clock Mr. OWEN BRENNAN called the Club to order and introduced Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM to the members:

Gen. BARNUM advanced, holding in hand a Malacca cane with gold mountings, and inscribed as follows: "Hon. WM. M. TWEED, from his friends, for signal services in preserving the City rights, 1870." He made an elegant address, recognizing the valuable services of Mr. TWEED in behalf of the Democracy of this City, and tendered him the present as a mark of their esteem, and as a recognition of his efforts in their behalf.

Mr. TWEED, in acknowledgment of the presents, spoke of his course in the Senate as straightforward and honorable, and on the side of the right; that he had unexpectedly met the opposition of men whom he had raised from obscurity to affluence and wealth and honor, who had shown their gratitude by turning against him when their service might prove of value. He believed that the cause of right would eventually prevail, and that those who had listened to counsels adversely to the true interests of the Democratic Party would shortly see their error and return to the true principles of the party. He thanked the Club for the testimonial of their friendship and esteem, and hoped to be always as high in their confidence as the present indication of it warranted.

A lunch was then partaken of, and it was after midnight before the Club adjourned.

Fifteenth Ward William M. Tweed Association.

Last night the Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward who stand by the Tammany Society met at No. 66 University-place, for the purpose of indorsing the action of the Grand Sachem in the late struggle with the Young Democracy, and organizing a society to be called the William M. Tweed Association. More than a hundred members have been enrolled. The following officers were elected last night: President, MARCUS HANLON; Vice-President, JOHN S. DANIELS; Secretary, JOHN E. MCKENNA; Treasurer, Capt. S. E. HONE; Sergeant-at-arms, HENRY F. FOX.

The Arrival of R. S. Caldwell—His Bail Fixed at $25,000.

Mr. R. S. CALDWELL, who is supposed to have been the chief conspirator in the draw-back frauds, arrived in this City yesterday evening, after his protracted sojourn in Canada. He is in charge of Col. WHITLEY, of the Secret Service, and yesterday he was taken before Judge WOODRUFF when his bail was fixed at $25,000—$7,500 each for two of the indictments against him, $10,000 for the third.

A Brooklyn Divorce Case.

A case came up, yesterday, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, before Judge GILBERT, in which the complainant, a German woman of prepossessing appearance named ELIZABETH MILLER, brings an action to procure a divorce from JOHN MILLER, her husband, on the ground that he had a wife living at the time he married her. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant is a man about forty years of age, and carries on the tobacco business at No. 34 Hester-street, New-York, but makes his home in Brooklyn. On the 13th of March, 1859, he was married to his first wife by Rev. Father GLEASON, at Flatbush. After living with her for about four years, he became acquainted with the plaintiff, to whom he was married on the 22d of February, 1864, by Rev. JOHN G. LUTZ, of the German Lutheran Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Eastern District. The parties lived together until the month of January last, and during the time there were two additions to the family, who are now five and three years old. In January wife No. 2 ascertained that a wife No. 1 was in existence, and she immediately instituted proceedings for the purpose of procuring a divorce.

The action was tried on Friday before W. H. CLEMENT, referee, when both wives put in an appearance to produce their marriage certificates. The referee made his report yesterday morning to Judge GILBERT in the Supreme Court, and recommended that the divorce should be entered.

Jersey City Democratic Convention—Nomination of Officers of the Consolidated City.

Yesterday afternoon the delegates elected from Jersey City, Bergen, and Hudson City, met in convention at the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, to nominate a candidate for Mayor and other offices in connection with the new consolidated city of Jersey City. Twelve policemen, under command of Ald JOURDAN, were in attendance to preserve order and prevent any persons but delegates and members of the Press from entering the hall. The Convention being considered the most important ever held in Jersey City, and there being so many conflicting interests to be subserved, an immense crowd was surging round the door, rendering ingress or egress almost impossible. On two or three occasions the proceedings were very stormy and threatened to culminate in a faction fight, owing to the personalities of Alderman SHEERAN and another delegate named BRANN as to the merits and demerits of their favorite candidates, H. F. CLARKE and SIDNEY B. BEVANS, respectively. The Convention was called to order by SAMUEL A. BESSON. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, as Chairman, and MICHAEL MALONE, Secretary. There being contesting delegates from the First Ward of Jersey City, a Committee was appointed to examine the credentials, and compromised the matter by electing three delegates from one contesting party and four from the other. The Convention next proceeded to ballot for Mayor. Benjamin F. Sawyer, Mayor of Hudson City; Sidney B. Bevans, President of the Jersey City Board of Education; Hosea F. Clarke, President of the Jersey City Common Council, and Charles H. O'Neill, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, were nominated. The full number of delegates, eighty, were present. On the first ballot the candidates stood as follows: Sawyer, 30; Bevans, 26; Clarke, 14; O'Neill, 10. Seventeen ballots were then taken, when O'Neil received 45, Bevans, 34, and Sawyer, 1. O'NEILL having received a majority of the votes cast he was declared the nominee of the Convention. On motion the nomination of Mr. O'NEILL was declared unanimous. The revulsion in favor of O'NEILL was pioneered by Mr. MCPHERSON, of Hudson City, who, seeing Mr. SAWYER's chances waining, made a vigorous appeal to the Convention in his behalf, which, proving unavailing, he suggested to his fellow-delegates to transfer their support to O'NEILL, which they did with a few exceptions, and thus rolled up the majority. The success of O'NEILL surprised even his friends, as, unlike BEVANS and SAWYER, he made no personal or selfish efforts to predispose the delegates in his favor. The election takes place on next Tuesday week.

Suicide in a Brooklyn Station-House.

JAMES BRENNAN, a resident of the vicinity of Columbia and Summit streets, committed suicide in one of the cells of the Forty-third Police Precinct Station-house about 9 o'clock last evening. He had been arrested in the early part of the evening on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. When brought before the Sergeant in charge he was identified as having on several occasions previous been locked up for similar offenses. After being consigned to the cell he kept very quiet, and there was no indication whatever that there was anything wrong. Shortly after 9 o'clock Capt. WADDY and the doorman went into the corridor to see how the prisoners were situated, when they discovered BRENNAN suspended by the neck with a leather strap, one end of which had been fastened to the grating of the cell door. He was immediately taken down and Drs. CHAPMAN and COLTON were sent for. They promptly arrived and made use of a galvanic battery, but failed to produce the desired effect. Surgeon COCHRAN arrived shortly after and pronounced the man dead. The deceased is supposed to have been in a fit of delirium tremens. He was about thirty-seven years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

A Juvenile Thief—The Offender and Receiver of the Plunder Served Alike.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, LOUISE DAVIS, of No. 211 East Thirteenth-street, charged THOMAS GORMAN, aged ten years, of No. 139 East Thirteenth-street, with having, on the 26th of March, entered her house and stolen therefrom a gold watch worth $90, which he disposed of to ROBERT HALL, in East Thirteenth-street, for $12. On examination, GORMAN confessed his crime, and stated that HALL purchased the watch for $12 without asking the prisoner where he had obtained it. This statement was corroborated by the testimony of WM. FITZGIBBONS, of No. 226 Avenue B, who said that GORMAN told him he had stolen it, and witness afterward saw the prisoner give the watch to HALL, who handed the boy $12, without asking any questions relative to the manner in which he had obtained it. The thief and receiver were committed to answer, in default of $500 bail each.

Chess—Close of the Brooklyn Tournament—Award of Prizes.

The Brooklyn Chess Club Tournament was definitely closed last night. The four prizes were awarded as follows: Capt. Mackenzie, first prize; F. E. Brenzinger, second prize; Eugene Delmar, third prize; C. A. Gilberg, fourth prize.

The Executive Committee read their report on several intricate points which had arisen during the progress of the tourney, and their decisions were received with general satisfaction by the members of the Club.

The proceedings terminated with a consultation game, played by Messrs. Mackenzie, Perrin, Delmar and Schultz, opposed to Messrs. Brenzinger, Mars, Dr. White and Munoz. The former were victorious.

The Midnight Mission.

"The Midnight Mission" is just making an urgent appeal for assistance to enable it to increase its accommodations. It is stated that the managers are compelled to turn from their doors at least ten girls a week, because they have no room for them. They desire to have a building of their own, capable of accommodating sixty persons, which will cost about $40,000, and it is proposed that one thousand charitably disposed persons pay $40 each. Mr. PLINY F. SMITH, of No. 26 Nassau-street, is the treasurer, and would be glad to receive any contributions to aid the institution in any way.

A Terrible Leap for Life.

SARAH LANAHAN, forty years of age, living at No. 497 Greenwich-street, was attacked on Friday night by her brutal husband, DENNIS LANAHAN, and terribly beaten. The monster threatened to kill her, and she having good cause to suppose that he would carry out his threat, as the only means of escaping from the demon, leaped from the window of the room, which is on the third floor, to the sidewalk, and miraculously escaped with no more serious injury than a fracture of the ankle. She was picked up by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, and, by direction of Capt. MCDONNELL, sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Proceedings Against the Property of Gray, the Bond Operator.

Steps are now being taken to transfer the proceedings against the property of WM. E. GRAY, the alleged Wall-street swindler, whose flight was the cause of considerable excitement a short time ago, from the Supreme and Superior Courts, where they are now pending, into the Bankruptcy Court. About $30,000 in money and a large amount of stock were attached by Deputy Sheriffs O'NEILL and FISHER at the time of his defalcation. The transfer will be made as soon as the Sheriff's fees have been paid.

Quick Transportation of Freight from San Francisco.

A. A. LOW & Co., of this City, received 11,000 chests of tea on Thursday by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The freight was shipped at San Francisco on the 20th inst., and was only twelve days en route here, which is regarded as very quick time.

Commencement of the Women's Medical College—One Female M. D. Completed.

The first annual commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary were held last evening, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. A very fair audience was present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, presided over the exercises, which were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH.

The degree of "Doctor of Medicine" was then conferred on Miss ELIZA B. PHELPS, of Iowa, and certificates of having passed through the necessary course of studies were awarded to the following-named young ladies, who will be graduated in June next: CELESTIA A. LORING, of Massachusetts; LAURA MORGAN, of New-York; EMMA C. WARD, of New-Jersey; ELLEN E. MITCHELL, of Pennsylvania.

President WILLETTS then spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the graduates, after which they were addressed by Miss EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D., one of the Professors of the institution. She reminded them that they entered on the duties of their profession with the sympathies of the public in their favor, but that they must not in consequence lessen their labors and investigations after absolute truth in medical science.

Dr. MCCREADY, one of the Board of Examiners, announced to the audience that the graduates displayed on examination more practical knowledge of the theory of medicine than is generally observable among male students who are graduated at medical colleges. This announcement was received with loud applause.

Short addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH and by Dr. HAYES, of Arctic Ocean fame, after which the valedictory was delivered by Miss LAURA MORGAN, of the graduating class, with which the exercises were closed.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

There are thirteen different branches of the Presbyterian Church.

The Universalist Sunday school at Salem, Mass., has 400 members.

Of the 160 teachers in the High School of Massachusetts, only three are Methodists.

The Episcopalians are opening Church reading-rooms in Boston.

Rev. THOMAS FOLEY has been inaugurated Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

The American Board of Missions wants physicians to take charge of the heathen who come within their influence.

Rev. JOHN DICKINSON, brother of Miss ANNA DICKINSON, is at present supplying the pulpit of the church in Guilford, Conn.

Eighty Baptist theological students of Chicago have had a tea-drinking, followed by social festivities.

Half a century ago, the duration of the pastoral office in Massachusetts averaged six years. It now averages nine years.

Rev. J. H. WAGNER, late a pastor of the German Reformed Church, in Pittsburg, has been baptised in the Roman Catholic Church.

Rev. R. LAIRD COLLIER, of Chicago, in compliance with the unanimous wish of his congregation, has declined a call to a Boston Church.

Rev. WILLIS LORD, of the Northwestern Seminary, has been elected President of Wooster University, Ohio.

The *Christian Instructor*, of Philadelphia, after a brief union with the *United Presbyterian* of Pittsburg, has resumed its individuality.

Rev. W. M. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., recently elected President of the Ogelthorpe College, Georgia, died lately of pneumonia.

There are west of the Alleghanies 2,700 Presbyterian Churches and 2,200 ministers, leaving 500 churches quite unsupplied.

Rev. Dr. Strong has left the church at Syracuse, in order to accept a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, Penn.

There are 23,000 clergymen of the Church of England at home. The Church has 240 missionaries.

Rev. I. C. LEARNED, for eight years the minister of the Unitarian Society in Exeter, N. H., has accepted a call from a newly-organized society in St. Louis, Mo.

The collections at the dedication of the new Methodist Church at Morristown, N. J., amounted to $17,000, being $4,000 more than had been called for.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH WASSERMANN has received the appointment of Superintendent of the religious school, established by the congregation *B'nai Maiminim*.

The *Lutheran Visitor* says that the Southern Lutheran Church has not a single missionary, and that it must soon be without pastors, as it has not a single theological student.

The American Board asks for twenty more men for the Turkish Empire, six for Africa, fourteen for India and Ceylon, six for China, besides the two who are expected to go to Japan.

The only Episcopal minister who has ever maintained a permanent location in the mountains of western North Carolina is Rev. JARVIS BUXTON. He has been there twenty years.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Meriden, Conn., deny that they intend to erect a building with bowling alleys, stalls and gymnasium attached.

At Sitka, Alaska, there is a Sabbath-school numbering thirty scholars and six teachers. The pupils are Americans, Russians, Indians, Greeks and Jews.

The first Methodist meeting ever held in this country was in a carpenter-shop in New-York City, in 1766. The first society meeting held in Newark is said to have commenced in a bark-mill.

St. John's German Reformed Church, West Philadelphia, recently voted to transfer their congregation and property to the Presbyterians. Legal and ecclesiastical measures have been taken to prevent it.

Mr. ONCKEN, Superintendent of the American Baptist Mission in Germany, during a late tour in Southern Russia, organized three churches of 300 members among Germans in Russia, and one in Turkey of 111 members.

The Baptist Church in Paris are not allowed to immerse their converts in the Seine, or in public anywhere. As their place of worship will not admit a baptistery, they are obliged to use a large box for the purpose.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference appointed a delegation to visit the Conference of Southern Methodists, in session at the same time and place; but the latter declining to receive the delegates in their official capacity, they withdrew.

Rev. Dr. KINGSBURY, having been pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Putnam, Ohio, for thirty years, having tendered his resignation, it was not accepted, as the congregation desired his pastoral relation to continue for life, and propose employing an assistant.

The *Advocate* sums up 3,194 clerical votes thus far in favor and 818 against lay delegation. It reckons that the remaining votes will make a total of 4,446 for and 1,602 against it, which would make 90 negative votes in excess of the one-quarter necessary to defeat the measure.

The Chancellor of New-Jersey, in a case which has just been heard, decided that trustees of religious societies have no right to close the doors of the church building against the pastor and the congregation when they wished it for purposes of religious worship.

The *Independent* says: "So complete is Mr. SPURGEON's ecclesiastical system that it includes not only Bible-classes, a pastors' college, an orphanage, alms-houses, schools, outlying chapels, and ministrations, all complete and in regular harmonious working; but, says Mr. SPURGEON himself, 'I have 4,200 members on my church-books, and if one of them got tipsy I should know it before the week was out.'"

The non-taxable property in Massachusetts, in the shape of churches, amounts to $6,688,400 in Boston; $920,000 in Cambridge; $717,400 in Springfield; $715,000 in Lawrence; $608,400 in Charlestown; $432,300 in Worcester; $361,660 in Lowell; $245,500 in Pittsfield. In other words, the figures given represent the aggregate value of the "meeting-houses" in those cities.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

The Loss of Hair,

So prevalent with the Americans, is mainly attributable to some one of the many cutaneous derangements of the body, afflicting the surface of the head, rendering it so thoroughly unhealthy that an early loss of hair is inevitable years before it could occur from a physical decline.

The treatment for its preservation and restoration should be especially adapted to the nature of the case. No cases should be treated on the one-remedy principle.

First ascertain what disease is destroying the hair, then apply the necessary remedies for its removal, which, when affected, the capillaries will assume their original health and vitality sufficiently to retain the old, and grow new hair in all the open follicles.

All cutaneous, capillary and other causes which induce a loss of hair, or untimely grayness, are treated by special prescriptions only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LUCAS—SNELL.—On Thursday, March 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. B. Beach, Mr. HENRY LUCAS to IDA, daughter of Wm. Snell, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CARTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 2, GALEN CARTER, M. D., in the 76th year of his age. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 31, EDWIN MORGAN, second son of Alonzo B. and Ellen A. Cornell, aged 7 years, 11 months and 17 days. The remains will be taken to Ithaca, N. Y., for interment.

DAWSON.—At Aiken, S. C., on Tuesday, March 29, MARY L. DAWSON. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, E. Bailey, No. 20 East 127th-st., Harlem.

GEBHARD.—At Rome, on Wednesday, March 30, after a short illness, KATE, widow of Frederick Charles Gebhard, and daughter of Thomas E. Davis, of this City.

LEFFERTS.—On Friday, April 1, after a short illness, GERTRUDE A., wife of Harman Lefferts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 16 Leroy-st., on Sunday, April 3, at 1 o'clock.

LEAVITT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, March 30, 1870, MARIA C., wife of Rufus W. Leavitt, and daughter of Morris Franklin, Esq. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Monday, April 4, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10½ o'clock.

POWER.—At Paris, on Sunday, March 20, JOHN HENRI, infant child of John H. and Henriette B. Power, of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The preliminary meeting of citizens and property-owners, in support of the present Central Park Commissioners, and in opposition to the measures pending at Albany to displace them, held today at the Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, was adjourned to MONDAY, 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, at the same place.

The meeting was held at the call of

Messrs. A. T. Stewart,	James Lenox,
Major-Gen. John A. Dix,	Wm. T. Blodgett,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Andrew Carrigan,	A. A. Low,
Wm. B. Ogden,	John Jacob Astor,
Courtlandt Palmer,	Paran Stevens,
Wm. R. Martin,	Edward H. Ludlow,
Edgar S. Van Winkle,	Cyrus Clark,
George Opdyke,	Wm. A. Whitbeck,
Amos R. Eno,	Wm. H. Raynor,
Shepherd Knapp,	Reuben W. Howes,
Daniel F. Tiemann,	E. D. Morgan,
Griffith Rowe,	Robert L. Stuart,
William Bloodgood,	Thomas A. Davies,

And many others.

It is announced that the new charter will be acted on in the Senate on Tuesday, and a full and punctual attendance is requested.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
will continue for THREE WEEKS ONLY
THEIR
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,
MARKED AT AND BELOW COST
IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

EPILEPSY, OR EPILEPTIC FITS, RADICALLY CURED.

Pamphlets given free to patients who are subjected to that dreadful disease, by S. MALINE, at No. 312 West 15th-st.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMARKABLE PRICES.

Genuine Lubin's Extracts	73 cents.
Fine Initialed Note and Envelopes	20 cents.
Hall's Renovator for the Hair	55 cents.
Allcock's Rubber Plasters	15 cents.
Burnett's Cocoaine	80 cents.
Florida Water, &c., &c	60 cents.

BURTON, No. 924 4th-av., (book-seller,) One block above Stewart's.

LITOLFF'S STANDARD AND POPULAR
EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Unrivaled in beauty and in cheapness. Aggregate price of the Standard Edition, 1½ cents per page; of the Popular Edition 1 cent per page. Catalogue gratis, on application. HENRY LITOLFF, No. 211 4th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Lenten Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lady Jane Grey*. Morning Prayer and Litany on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to all these services.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD—A SERMON WILL be delivered in behalf of this institution by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M.; and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school SUNDAY at 2½ P. M. The monthly review of lessons will be conducted by WILLIAM H. SUTTON, Sabbath-school Superintendent, and Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, editor of the *Sabbath-school Workman*. Preaching at 7½ P. M. All are invited to both services.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING—Large Hall of Cooper Institute, every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The celebrated Dr. T. S. LAMBERT will address the audience to-morrow, 3d inst., on the *Physiological Causes and Remedies of Intemperance*, with facts for ladies to apply, who are especially invited. On the 10th inst. Hon. P. T. BARNUM and WM. T. PARSON, P. G. W. P. of Missouri, will speak. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. JOHN P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Stated SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on Bible Scenes in Palestine from personal experience of the Rector. Subject for this evening—*Bethlem*. Seats provided on application to the sexton.

HON. WM. E. DODGE WILL LECTURE in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Reminiscences of a New York Merchant for Fifty Years*. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at F. Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway; Thos. Nelson Sons, No. 52 Bleecker-st., or at the door.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., pastor in charge, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free; all invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSE OF MERCY, New-York, (for the rescue of fallen women,) will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—SUNDAY next being the first Sunday in the month, there will be Divine Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. Lent Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. F. VINTON.

BAPTIST EXPERIENCES OF SANCTIFICATION, edited by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, A. M. Price $1 25. Elegantly bound in cloth. For sale by booksellers, and sent by mail, on receipt of price, by the editor. Address No. 259 Henry-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE GOOD EXAMPLE WHICH ROMAN CATHOLICS SET BEFORE PROTESTANTS will be the subject of a discourse in the Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Religious Lessons from the Fifteenth Amendment*.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Abraham*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach his farewell sermons SABBATH, A. M. 10½, and P. M. Seats free. Old friends especially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, will lecture on *The War on the Roman Catholic Church*. The public cordially invited.

POSITIVISM.—BY REQUEST, DR. THOMPSON will repeat on SABBATH EVENING, April 3, his first lecture on *Religion as Taught by Nature*, with a review of the Positive Philosophy, Broadway Tabernacle Church. Service at 7½. Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Mr. BOWEN, the blind preacher, SUNDAY MORNING. EVENING service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JULIUS L. DANNER WILL preach morning and evening of SUNDAY, April 3, in the Union Reformed Church, Sixth-av., opposite Amity-st. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av.—There will be preaching on SUNDAY, the 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS. All are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO THE RESCUE.

The building now occupied by "The Midnight Mission"—at an annual rental of $2,500—accommodates but twenty inmates, besides the persons in charge; the house is constantly full—and more than full—and the managers are compelled to turn away from their doors an average of ten girls per week, simply because "there is no room." For every girl sent to a situation, or restored to friends, a score are ready to take her place. It is very desirable that the Mission become possessed of a large building of its own, in order that it may be relieved from the burden of extravagant rents, and from other inconveniences attending the use for such purposes of hired tenements. A large building, favorably located, capable of accommodating sixty persons, can be had for $40,000. Rev. Washington Rodman, of West Farms, on visiting the Mission a few days since, and seeing its great need, pledged himself to be one of one thousand persons who would give $40 each toward the purchase of the house. Who will be the remaining nine hundred ninety and nine? Christian men and women, will you not respond promptly to this appeal?

The $40 can be paid at once, or, if more convenient, by four semi-annual payments of $10 each—the first payment to be made on or before the 1st of May.

Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

Responses have been received from the following persons:

Rev. W. Rodman,	Mrs. V. W. L., East 34th-st.,
Dr. Charles Merritt,	Chas. H. Woodbury,
Mrs. C. L. Nottbeck,	Chas. E. White,
James F. Wenman,	J. Wiggins, ($50,)
O. Seguine Johnson,	Fred. Winkhaus,
E. W. Van Voorhis, Jr.,	H. C. Von Post,
Geo. H. Wild,	"The Tithe System," ($100,)
John Campbell, ($50,)	C. H. Rogers,
A. G. Bogert,	Wm. Alex. Smith, ($100,)
Tasker H. Marvin, ($100,)	Edward Delafield, M. D.,
John B. Murray,	Edward Schell,
John W. Hammersley,	Dr. Wilson, 48th-st.,
W. L. Palmer,	A School of Ten Young Ladies, through Mary Dehon Parker, Portsmouth, N. H.,
J. F. Rowland,	
Percy R. Pyne,	
Thos. P. Cummings,	
Theo. Rogers. (Brooklyn,)	
"Would Not Cast a Stone,"	W. B. Douglas, Geneva, N. Y.,
I. H. Coates,	
Dr. Morland, (Boston,)	Wm. Bispham,
Alden Wottles, for himself and 36 others,	George S. Schermerhorn,
	Alfred Youngs,
Miss Odin, (Boston,) P. F. S.,	Mrs. C. Rockwell, (New-Haven,)
Mrs. Chas. A. Peabody,	H. A. Bogart,
Wolcott Richards, M. D.,	Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford.

It is earnestly hoped that it will not be necessary to repeat this notice in order to secure the requisite number of subscribers.

THE DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC Church of the Epiphany will take place at 10½ o'clock A. M. on SUNDAY, April 3, 1870. High mass. Sermon by Rev. T. S. PRESTON. Music by a select choir and orchestra. Admission, $1. Reserved seat, $1 50. Grand Dedication Vespers at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture by Right Rev. M. O'CONNOR, S. J. Subject—*Papal Infallibility and the Ecumenical Council*. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seat, $1.

STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK will find the "Church of the Strangers" in the Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. This church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Free seats. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes; Rev. Dr. [illegible] at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M. Choral service, with catechetical instruction, at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. GEER will preach next WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE GRACE Methodist Episcopal Church, 104th-st., near 9th-av., will be dedicated SUNDAY next. Preaching in the morning by Bishop JANES; afternoon, by Rev. Dr. FERRIS; evening, by Rev. Dr. FOSTER. A cordial invitation is extended to all to get to the church. Leave 8th-av. cars at 105th-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.—Rev. O. A. BROWN, of the Cincinnati Conference, will preach at 10½ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. Y. WOLF, of Baltimore, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M. The concert of the Sunday-school will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next.

GRAND-ST. METHODIST CHURCH, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, N. Y.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock evening. Subject—*The Rewards of Drinking*. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Also, at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.; short addresses by the visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, *On the Impiety and its Consequences of Pronouncing the Word of God Sectarian*. Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "HOUSE of Mercy, New-York," (for the rescue of fallen women,) will be held at Trinity Chapel, East 25th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject, morning—*Living and Dead Faith*. The friends of Liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every EVENING next week, except MONDAY and SATURDAY. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered SUNDAY at 7 P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. JAMES M. CAPLAND, U. P. Church, Catrine, Scotland, will preach SABBATH MORNING. The Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, AFTERNOON, at 3½. All strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2D-AV., COR. 11TH-ST.—Presbyterian Church.—Service on SUNDAY, April 3, in the evening only. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS, at 7½ o'clock. No service in the morning. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Highway*. General prayer-meeting at 4 P. M. Seats free.

THE SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, will (D. V.) be dedicated on SABBATH. Preaching by Bishop SIMPSON at 10½; Rev. G. L. TAYLOR at 3; at 7½ by President DASHIELL, of Dickenson College.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Last sociable of the season FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS WILL, BY request, repeat his discourse on Christ and Providence, next SUNDAY MORNING, in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in West 54th-st., near 8th-av. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ELDER J. L. WOOD WILL PREACH at the Advent Mission Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE ROMAN ANTICHRIST.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion Church of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What Christ will Soon Do with the Pope*.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, HOME CHAPEL, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach. The evening service will be omitted.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 4th-av. and 23d-st. Special services for young men on SUNDAY, April 3. Social Bible-class at 4 P. M. Address to young men at 7½ by Rev. N. W. CONKLING.

REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., WILL preach a sermon on behalf of the Shepherds Fold at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7TH-AV., NEXT TO 34TH-ST.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach in the morning and Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., in the evening.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., of Middletown, New-York.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

THOMPSON-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Houston. Preaching SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL DELIVER a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*Worship*.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, April 3, morning and evening. Subject, evening—*The True Successor of St. Peter*.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH —Corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Considerable amusement has been caused during the week in the First Division by the persistent efforts made in the Ninth Regiment to elect James Fisk, Jr., to the Colonelcy, rendered vacant by the resignation of Gen. Wilcox. Members of the National Guard at first treated the report as a *canard*, but it proved to be well-founded, as the Board of Officers actually elected Mr. Fisk on Friday evening. The first attempt was made on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Fisk was defeated by two votes, Lieut.-Col. Braine, an accomplished and experienced officer, being declared elected. This result was quite unexpected by the rank and file of the Ninth Regiment, who appear to have been very enthusiastic in behalf of their railroad and steamboat candidate, and they acted rather noisily in the matter, seeking to overthrow the decision of their Board of Officers, and secure a new election. Several of the companies serenaded Admiral Fisk at his marble palace on Eighth-avenue, and enjoyed his lavish hospitality in return for their compliment. So fierce grew the struggle that the Board of Officers suddenly decided to hold another meeting on Friday evening, when Col. Braine resigned, and was re-elected Lieutenant-Colonel vice Seward, transferred to the Brigade staff. A ballot was then had for the position of Colonel, when Mr. Fisk was almost unanimously elected. The motives that actuated the officers and men of the Ninth Regiment to go outside of their organization, and select as their commander a person who is confessedly wholly ignorant of the duties pertaining to the position of a Colonel are scarcely understood. It appears, however, that the members of the Ninth, naturally fond of social pleasures, had an eye to the superabundant cash of Mr. Fisk, and many of them indulged in dreams, not of marble halls, but of a summer trip to Newport, at their new Colonel's expense, and the prospect was deemed a delightful one. Not only would the Ninth have a commander with money, but they could command the use of the Admiral's fleet of steamers, and thus organize themselves as a corps of horse marines. Gen. Wilcox succeeded in making the Ninth Regiment an excellent organization, both in point of discipline and character, and the officers and members owe it to themselves not to permit any nonsensical efforts that will surely end in their destruction.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Charles J. McGowan, will assemble on the 19th inst. for inspection and review, in the new full-dress uniform and equipments recently adopted by the regiment. This is the first company that reports itself as fully equipped. The members of Company G will receive their friends in a social and hearty manner on the above evening, at the armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment was drilled on Tuesday evening, and the left wing on Friday evening. The drills were witnessed by a select number of visitors who were admitted by ticket. The appearance of the two battalions was a very gratifying one, and the execution of the several movements was all that could be desired, the errors noticeable not being worthy of mention. Col. Porter and his associate officers seem to be a unit in their efforts to improve the command, and the result is a degree of harmony throughout the regiment that has hitherto been greatly wanting. Adjt. Harding seems to understand his duties very well, though we would like to be informed how it is he places five of his nine companies in the left wing instead of the right.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend announces that so much of General Orders No. 24, series of 1863, which provides that, "except in the City and County of New-York and the County of Kings, regimental districts shall conform to the Assembly districts," is rescinded so far as it applies to the County of Oswego; which will hereafter constitute one regimental district.

The Fifth Company of the Seventh Regiment will, on Friday evening, unveil a full length portrait of Ex-Capt. VanBuren Dutton, now deceased. The ceremony will be performed at 9 P. M. in the presence of the honorary and active members.

The drill of the right wing of the Seventh Regiment, which took place on Monday evening, was a decided success. The statement already made that the battalion came near exchanging their drill for active service at the Tammany building was entirely erroneous.

A new armory has recently been opened in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, E. D., for the use of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Independent Battery A, the Thirty-second Regiment and several troops of cavalry.

A suit is to be commenced by the commandants of regiments in the First and Second Divisions, to test the legality of Judge Ingraham, relative to the right of Courts-martial to imprison delinquents who refuse to pay fines imposed by them. These officers, at a recent meeting, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, We are very desirous of having the decision reviewed on appeal, as it affects greatly the discipline of our organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers present, hereby pledge ourselves to pay our *pro rata* share of expenses of a suit to be commenced for that purpose.

The members of the Seventh Regiment are agitating the question of erecting a new and suitable armory for their use, the expense to be borne by the command.

Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, announces in recent orders that it appearing from evidences on file at headquarters, that many of the men formerly attached to Batteries A., D., F., G. and I., of the First Regiment Artillery, consolidated into Battery G., in pursuance of orders from General Headquarters, have entirely neglected to perform the duties required of them; it is ordered that a muster and inspection of the Battery take place at the armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on Wednesday evening next, with a view of dropping the names of such men as shall appear to have disregarded the order of consolidation by continual neglect of duty.

The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment has issued an impertinent circular in which they request the City Press to avoid the publication of communications from members of that regiment. It would be well for these gentlemen to understand that journalists do not permit any dictation from any one as to what shall or shall not be published in the columns of their respective journals.

SMUGGLING BAY OIL.

Serious Charge Against a Wholesale Druggist—Commencement of an Examination in the Case—Testimony of an Alleged Smuggler.

James S. Aspinwall, a large wholesale druggist, doing business at No. 86 William-street, came before Commissioner White for examination, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of having sold a quantity of smuggled bay oil which he is alleged to have had in his possession. The case is calculated to excite considerable interest among drug merchants, in consequence of the legal necessity of persons so charged proving that the smuggled article came into their possession without any knowledge on their part of the fact of its having been smuggled. The import duty on bay oil is $17 50 per pound.

Mr. B. K. Phelps, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the Government in the case. The first witness called was David McCarty.

He testified that he lived in New-Hampshire; he was master of brig *Rising Sun*, running from Porto Rico to New York in 1869; that he made six voyages in 1869; he knew defendant; first met him in April, 1869; he had oil of bay to sell at that time; he brought it with him on his vessel; went to the defendant to see if he wanted to buy the oil; that defendant wanted to know who he was, where he belonged, and the name of his vessel, which information was given him; defendant then told him that he would buy the oil, provided it was delivered at his store by respectable parties; he said that it should be so delivered; he also told the defendant that he had thirty-three bottles to sell, each bottle holding twenty-two ounces; that the price agreed on was about $15 a bottle; it was be delivered at defendant's store; he did not know what the duties were at the time; his officers took it all out of the vessel in valises; he thought they went about four times to deliver it; a part was taken to the defendant in cases, and part in valises; it was taken from the vessel at night; this was done to evade the Customs officials; he put no cases on the wharf; he thought his men were two days in delivering the oil; he was paid after Mr. Aspinwall's people had examined it; he asked Aspinwall at the time he received his checks if it would be better not to give receipts; he told the defendant that the receipts might get him in trouble; the defendant said that he was quite as liable as he (witness) was; he paid no duty on the oil; he next saw the defendant in June; in the meantime he had made another voyage to Porto Rico; he saw the defendant on the last-named occasion at his store; he asked him if he wanted to buy any more bay oil; he had about fifty bottles; he thought he delivered it in the same way as on the first occasion and under similar circumstances; he took about two days to deliver it; he never paid any duty; he returned from Porto Rico again in August; he sold the defendant thirty-six bottles at that time; the bill produced and marked "A" was the bill of the oil, and the receipt was given by him to the defendant, for the oil; he next saw the bill in possession of Capt. Chal-[illegible]; he saw the defendant again in October; he had meantime made another voyage; the defendant said that oil was dull, but that he, witness, could leave it with him, and he would sell it for him if he could; he returned again in November and found that the oil had not been sold, and he then sold it to the defendant for $12 a bottle; he subsequently identified one of the bottles at the Custom-house by means of some marking was on it.

The examination will be resumed at 9½ A. M. on Monday next. The case of Charles H. Purdy and others, charged with a similar offense, will also be heard on the same day before Commissioner Shields.

THE REYNOLDS CASE.

Motion for a Stay of Execution—Arguments Pro and Con—No Hope for the Prisoner.

In the Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, Mr. Howe, counsel for John Reynolds, who was convicted at the recent sitting of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of William Townsend, and at present confined in the Tombs awaiting execution, made a final motion for a stay of proceedings in order that the case may be reviewed at the General Term of the Supreme Court. He said it would be remembered that on the trial of Reynolds, three medical witnesses were subpœnaed by the District-Attorney, and it was now contended on the part of the condemned that neither of these gentlemen were experts on the question of insanity. They had devoted no considerable time to the study of the disease, and this fact was of vital importance to the prisoner, as he had not the benefit of witnesses skilled in the knowledge of his case to give testimony which might have resulted in convincing the jury that at the time he committed this murder he was beyond all question legally irresponsible. In asking for a writ of error it was necessary to inform the Court that, during the present session of the Legislature, a bill was passed through the lower House authorizing writs of error and stay of proceedings in cases tried before Courts of Oyer and Terminer; or, in other words, making the statute applicable to a stay of proceedings in capital cases tried in the Court of General Sessions also applicable to those tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The wisdom of that measure was obvious; it will probably in a short time become law, and it would be a hard case if within a few days after the execution of Reynolds the bill should come into operation, too late for him to receive the benefit of it. During the trial his Honor Judge Ingraham, in reply to a juror, and speaking on the medical evidence had said, that there was no evidence, of the prisoner's insanity. The defense now argued that these words deprived in effect the jury of their province of deciding whether the evidence as it stood did not establish the fact of insanity, or, in other words, it took from them the prerogative of determining whether or not the act was committed by a sane man. Those were the real grounds upon which the motion for a stay of proceedings was sought to be maintained, but he desired to inform the Court that it was manifest to physicians of eminence who had made the question of insanity a speciality. That Reynolds was not at this moment in a fit mental condition to be executed. Mr. Howe here read the affidavit of Prof. Gonzales Echeverria, graduate of the University of Paris and Physician-in-chief of the New-York Hospital for Epileptics, &c., on the mental condition of Reynolds. The affidavit set forth that the Professor, after frequent examinations of Reynolds, had come to the conclusion that "he exhibits a loss of moral feeling and memory such as is usually observed in the earliest stages of cerebral degeneration or along with epilepsy, when such mental alienation may exist without necessarily implying complete insanity, but nevertheless evincing cerebral mental disease in one of its partial and most perplexing forms." Counsel also read an affidavit made by himself and Prof. Meredith Clymer to the effect that Reynolds was of unsound mind and possessed all the symptoms common to epileptics. The affidavits, he continued, would convince the Court that to take this man's life at this stage would be little less than a judicial murder. All he asked was a postponement of the execution until June, that during the interval the proper medical examination might be made into the condition of the prisoner. Counsel, in conclusion, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the prisoner, and said that the interests of law and justice as well as of humanity, demanded that the application for a respite should be given.

Judge Ingraham said that the Court had no power to deal with the question of the mental condition of the prisoner. That was a matter exclusively for the consideration of the Governor, and the application should be made to him in the usual form.

District-Attorney Garvin—In these affidavits there is no pretense that Reynolds is at this moment of unsound mind. On the contrary, it appears that he is perfectly sane, but that at some future period he may become insane.

Judge Ingraham—So far as I can see they leave the matter precisely where it was found, that this man is not an epileptic, but of a very low and degraded order of intellect.

District-Attorney Garvin resisted the motion and denied that either during the trial or since, there was any well-founded reason for the supposition that Reynolds was not perfectly sane. He read the evidence of Dr. Hammond, given during the trial, which clearly proved that, though of a low order of intellect, the prisoner was still a perfectly responsible being. He was brought to trial, when he professed his readiness to answer to the crime for which he was charged; his counsel admitted that no fairer trial could be obtained, and with no evidence, no circumstance to justify the act, it was asked to undo the results of that trial. Although he felt the weight of the responsibility which rested on him, and though the Court felt the same responsibility and would reluctantly and painfully see a fellow-being expiate his crimes on the scaffold, nevertheless justice should be done. He desired to see a full measure of justice meted out to the prisoner, but he asked the Court to declare that the people also had their rights which should be taken care of, and if they were to live in a dominion of law and order, with security for life, those rights should be respected, and the violators of those rights brought to speedy and just punishment.

Mr. Howe said that Reynolds was in a cell, and his power of doing injury was at an end. That Court was the final tribunal before which Reynolds' case was to be pressed, and it was demanded of it only that it review its own judgment. He believed the public and the Press should be satisfied of this man's mental condition before they clamored so loudly for his execution. The report of Dr. Hammond was not equivalent to the positive affidavits of two physicians thoroughly acquainted with diseases of the mind in all their forms. They pronounced him epileptic at this moment, and surely, in view of the uncertainty which exists, it was not unreasonable to expect this application would be granted. He admitted that the trial and the Judges' charge were as fair and impartial as could be desired, yet a failure of justice may have taken place, and the truth would become fully known at an investigation before the General Term. A few months' stay of proceedings can have no effect in retarding justice, and society will be better satisfied to know that a full and complete investigation had been made. The laws would be more respected when the people found that the extreme penalty it provides for extreme cases is inflicted only after obtaining a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the crime. Were this man executed and it was afterward proven he was an epileptic, society would never be satisfied, because these doubts and misgivings would be continually urged. He asked for the stay upon the legal grounds presented, and without referring to authorities as to what the General Term would do, where no exception had been taken. A postponement could do no injury, while it might result in life to the prisoner and be a source of great good to the community.

Judge Ingraham—I will dispose of it on Monday.

After the argument was closed, Judge Ingraham advised Mr. Howe to act independently of this motion, and lose no time in applying to the Governor for a respite.

MORE STOLEN BONDS.

Another Quiet Arrest—The Accused Held for Trial, in Default of $25,000 Bail.

The office of Messrs. Bierwith & Rocholl, at No. 69 Pine-st., was, on the 2d of January, 1869, robbed of a tin box containing $50,000 in United States bonds, Missouri and North Carolina bonds, and other negotiable securities. No trace of the missing property was found until recently, when three Covington, Ky., bonds, a portion of those stolen, were cashed at the Bank of North America, by Robert Jaffray, the coupon clerk. The bonds were offered by Wm. C. Brandon, proprietor of a loan office at No. 702 Broadway. On Friday afternoon, while the examination was in progress in the case of Edgar Deal, Brandon called in at the Tombs, to testify if necessary, when he was greatly surprised by Detectives Elder and Macdougall, who had charge of Deal, arresting him, when Justice Dowling remanded Brandon to a cell on a temporary commitment, the charge being fraudulent dealings in stolen bonds. The arrest, like Deal's, was a peculiarly secret one, no mention of the fact being made in the Court.

An examination was yesterday granted the accused before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, when Robert Jaffray testified that the coupons mentioned in the complaint of Mr. Rocholl were presented at the bank for payment by a stranger who signed the name of Wm. G. Brandon, the coupons being payable to bearer.

Detective Wm. G. Elder testified that on the afternoon of April 1 he had a conversation with Brandon in the examination-room of the Tombs with reference to the Covington City coupons and bonds, when Brandon admitted having cashed them at the Bank of North America. He had sold the bonds to a broker in Nassau-street, whose name he could not recollect. The check he received for the coupons at the bank was made payable to bearer, and he had indorsed it with his own name and address. He had purchased the bonds of a man who came into his office and asked him to do so. He had never seen the man before or since the transaction. He had paid fifty-five cents on the dollar, and sold the bonds for sixty-five cents.

Brandon was questioned by the Magistrate relative to his conduct in the case, and he stated that he had purchased the bonds in perfect good faith to sell on commission, and negotiated them in the regular course of business.

Justice Dowling decided to hold the accused for trial in the sum of $25,000 bail, which not being furnished, the prisoner was remanded to a cell. He appeared to be much annoyed at the treatment he had received, and insisted that he had committed no wrong with guilty knowledge.

THE FISHMONGERS.

Proposed Legislative Inquiry into the Affairs of the Association—The Complaints Declared to be Unfounded.

Some time ago complaints were laid before the Legislature respecting the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association, to the effect that it constituted a monopoly, that it was organized for the purpose of keeping up the price of fish, and that all fish which comes to this market must be purchased through that organization. A committee was appointed by the Legislature to investigate these charges, but as yet nothing has been done, and yesterday the Marshal of the Legislature notified the officers of the Association that the investigation had been postponed indefinitely.

It appears from the statements of disinterested persons, that during the first three months of the existence of the Association, it being then the commencement of Winter, fish of all kinds was unusually scarce, as it always is at that season of the year, and that many up-town buyers, who were unacquainted with the facts of the case, attributed the increase in the price of fish to a combination among the members of the Association, rather than to its true cause, and the result was a complaint to the Legislature. From conversations with retail fish dealers, it appears that so far from there being any "ring" or combination among the members of the Association, that each dealer is quite as anxious to do business by underselling his brethren as any other body of merchants can be. The statement, too, that no fish can be purchased at wholesale except through the Association is declared to be false. Retail dealers are in constant telegraphic communication with Boston, Gloucester and other sea-ports, and whenever they find that the price of fish there is lower than it is here they get their supply thence. The price of so perishable an article as fish varies greatly, and depends entirely upon the supply. It cannot be held back, and if the supply is large prices will fall several cents per pound during the day. A proof of this was afforded a week ago when immense lots of smelts were sold at two cents per pound. The open Winter has had a great effect on the fish-market, and all kinds are now abundant and cheap.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Meeting of the Association—A Proposition from the Property-Owners.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the subject of removing the association from its present quarters. Since the matter of removal has been agitated the property-owners in that vicinity have taken the alarm, and, combining, made a proposition which they hoped would induce the members of the Exchange to continue in the present location instead of taking quarters in any other part of the City. The proposition is, in substance, that the owners of the property will erect a building which will be 90 feet front by 150 feet deep, embracing the land between the present Stock Exchange and Delmonico's and extending back to New-street. This will include the premises now occupied by the New-York Indemnity Company, and those on New-street in which the Gold Exchange is located. The proposition is to erect a building which shall provide a room without spans or columns, and as high as the Gold Room. The cost of the land is estimated at $800,000, and that of the building at $500,000, which the owners are willing to sell to the Exchange for $1,000,000. Some of the members appear to be desirous of closing with this arrangement, but are not willing to pay more than $960,000. They say that property in that vicinity has been made valuable by the location of the Stock Exchange, and if the association is willing to remain there, the property-owners should be willing to make some sacrifice in order to keep it there. They pay a rental of $65,000 now, and if they erect a new building, they want one which shall give them all the accommodation, embrace room enough for all the operations of the Exchange, and enable them to rent the remaining portion for enough to pay them handsomely for the investment. In other words, the Stock Exchange wants to profit by the speculation as well as the property-owners.

No decisive action was taken in the matter yesterday, as pending a vote upon removal, the Exchange was left without a quorum. The subject will doubtless come up again next week.

The Hertzel Will Case—Proceedings Yesterday.

Before Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate, further progress was made yesterday in the matter of the contested will of William Hertzel, deceased, full particulars of which case have already been published in the Times. Two additional witnesses were examined on the part of the contestant, the widow, who is endeavoring to break the will on the ground of the insanity of the testator. George B. Greer, of the firm of Greer, Turner & Co., sugar refiners, testified that testator had dealt with his firm largely, but toward the last he noticed that he acted strangely, and did not care to run up large bills; he further stated that he was with deceased in the South during February and March, 1869, and that while South the acts and manner of testator were strange. John Brandon testified that he was employed by Hertzel from 1855 until his death, during the latter part of the time as book-keeper, and gave an account of his last illness and death. On the cross-examination, the witness produced a number of checks which testator had drawn at or about the time of the execution of the will in question. Nothing about the checks would give any indication of weakness of intellect. The testimony adduced was voluminous and minute, but the points given are the only ones of general interest. At the conclusion of Brandon's evidence the case was adjourned until Saturday next. G. W. Wright, Esq., appeared for contestant, and Mr. A. R. Dyett in support of the will.

The McFarland Trial—Apprehended Difficulty in Obtaining a Jury.

The first business at the opening of the April term of the Court of General Sessions to-morrow morning, will be to impanel a Grand Jury, after which the McFarland-Richardson murder case will be moved on for trial. Considerable difficulty is expected in obtaining a competent petit jury to serve at the trial, although a panel of 650 names has been ordered for the occasion. The prisoner's counsel are sanguine, however, that they will be able to procure a jury without any great inconvenience.

The Court-room of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the new Court-house, has been selected as the place for the trial. Recorder Hackett will preside. A concurrent term of the Court of General Sessions will be held at the same time in the regular Court-room, by Judge Bedford, for the hearing of ordinary criminal cases. It is intimated that a change of venue is likely to be made in the McFarland case, if the obstacles in the way of impanelling a jury are found to be too formidable to be overcome.

Alleged Attempt at Extortion.

Commissioner Shields continued the examination in the case of Charles Huggins, yesterday. The accused was alleged to have demanded an extortionate price for his services as bounty agent on being asked to procure a pension for Mrs. Ellen McCann from the Government. He was represented to have been in the employ of Frederick B. Swift as clerk. Testimony was given by Abner S. Newcomb and Hanz Martin, after which the case was adjourned for a further hearing.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW COURTS FOR APRIL.

Owing to the fact that this year we have only four Judges of the Supreme Court in this district, Judge Sutherland being in the Court of Appeals, there will be no Circuit Court during the month of April. There will be a General Term of the Supreme Court, commencing Monday, April 4, at 10½ A. M., held by Ingraham, Presiding Justice, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo. There will doubtless be a large number of important cases brought before this branch of our Judiciary during the term. The calendar is unusually heavy. It consists of ninety-four non-enumerated motions, twenty-one preferred causes, and 395 enumerated motions; total, 510.

Judge Brady will for the first time preside in that important branch of the Court known as Supreme Court Chambers. The calendar of this part is also a large one, numbering something over three hundred causes, and this, although it is made up anew twice in each month.

It is understood that the room usually appropriated to the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., and Oyer and Terminer, in the new Court House, will be used by the Court of General Sessions during the first part of the month for the trial of Mr. McFarland.

In the Superior Court, General Term, Chief Justice Barbour and Justices Jones and Spencer will preside.

Judge Monell will hold Special Term and Chambers.

Judge Freeman will preside in Part I., Trial Term, and Judge McCunn in Part II. of the same Term.

In the Court of Common Pleas no Trial Term will be held during the month. Judge Van Brunt will sit at Chambers, and all the Judges will preside in General Term.

Many important causes set down in both these Courts for last term have been postponed, owing to the parties not being ready to go to trial.

In the Marine Court the Trial Term, Part I., will be held by Judge Gross, and Part II. by Judge Curtis; while Presiding Judge Alker will hold the Chambers and Special Term.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 2.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hoar *vs.* Hoar; motion for alimony denied, without prejudice to a new application.

Whitfield *vs.* Whitfield; motion granted for $100 counsel fee; defendant may renew the motion for alimony on other affidavits, showing the plaintiff's ability to pay more than the present allowance.

Hoar *vs.* Hoar; motion to vacate and set aside an order denied, with leave to renew.

Mary Virginia Carr *vs.* Charles H. Carr; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Mary A. Sears, known as Mary A. Wetton, *vs.* Chas. A. Wetton; report of referee confirmed and the marriage declared void.

Donnolly *vs.* Bailey; motion granted.

Collins vs. McMahon; motion denied, with leave to renew.

Andrews *vs.* Vreeland; memoranda for counsel.

Deutsch *vs.* Weller; motion granted on payment of costs of term.

Smith *vs.* Shaughnessey; I have no authority to alter the allowances in this case made by another Justice; the allowance was improperly obtained without notice to the plaintiff; on that ground it should be set aside, with leave to the guardian to renew his application to the Justice who tried the case, for a new order.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

John J. Mahoney vs. *The United States*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The appellant was, in March, 1854, appointed Consul at Algiers, and held that office till November, 1859, when he resigned. While holding the office he received no salary from the United States, and no claim was made for any until July, 1865, Mahoney having remained abroad until that time. The basis of the claim is the statute of 1810, which provided a fixed salary, but contemplated Algiers as a part of the Barbary Powers. Upon its surrender to France, in 1830, the State Department at once declined paying further salary to Consuls there, on the ground that the act fixing the salary became inoperative for want of a proper subject, in consequence of the transfer. The judgment below was against the claimant, and he brings the case here, presenting as the main question the proposition that the transfer did not amend, repeal, or impair the statute of 1810; and it is argued that the laws of the United States cannot be affected in such a manner by the acts of any other power. The changed condition of the subject matter to which the legislation has been applied, it is said, may constitute good reasons for a modification of the law, to suit the changed condition of the subject matter; but until the law-making power does so change it, the law must necessarily continue the same. The Government urges that many acts of Congress since passed, show a sanction of the construction placed upon the act by the State Department; and it is contended that it was to Algiers, as a Mahometan city, that the act applied, and not to that city as a dominion of a Christian nation, and an ally or the United States. T. J. D. Fuller, for appellant; T. H. Talbot, Assistant Attorney-General, for Government.

Disdate Clarke et al. vs. *John G. Bousfield et al.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—This is a contest concerning a patent for improvement in machines for graining pails and other analogous uses. The claims of the patent were, first, the constructing of a bed of elastic material used in graining machines, in a certain form shown; and second, the arranging the elastic material aforesaid, whether curved or rectangular in form, in a series of distinct staves or designs, for the purposes, &c., set forth. It was contended by the defendants that the first claim, taken in connection with the specification described, is, if anything, a new design, and was only patentable as such, if patentable at all; and that the second claim was clearly for a design only. It was also insisted that the letters patent were void for ambiguity. The plaintiffs submit that their claim and specifications clearly describe a machine which produces a certain effect, and not merely the effect itself, as insisted by the defendants. They claim a machine which grains a pail in staves, which staves represent different kinds of wood, and not merely the impression put upon the pail, representing staves of differents kinds of wood. The question certified up, therefore, is, whether the patent is not void, as being for a machine, when it should have been for a design only, under the act of 1861.

John Canfield and A. G. Riddle for plaintiffs; Willey & Cary, and H. S. Sherman for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 2.

Before Judges Monell, Freedman and Spencer.

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

William Moses vs. *George W. Banker.*—The defendant and appellant in this case was sued by plaintiff to recover the value of fifteen barrels of oil which he, plaintiff, had contracted to deliver to defendant. The defence to the action was non-delivery of the oil. On the trial it was proved that six barrels of oil had been delivered in part fulfilment of the contract, and for the value of these six barrels the Judge charged that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and the jury found accordingly in favor of the plaintiff for the value of the six barrels. On appeal to the General Term, the Court (Judge Sspencer delivering the opinion) held the charge of the Judge presiding at the trial to be erroneous. In conformity with the opinion of Judge Monell, in his review of the case of Flanagan *vs.* Demorest, 3 Robertson, 183, the Court holds it to be well settled in this State that a vender of goods cannot recover either the contract price nor a *quantum meruit* for a part of the goods delivered, even although accepted by the vender. The reason of the rule is that full performance of such contracts by the vender is a condition precedent, and must be averred and proved. Judgment overruled and new trial ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 2.

By Judge Jones.

MOTION GRANTED.

Coleman *vs.* Livingston; Usner *vs.* Usner; Escofice *vs.* Kelly; Redvin *vs.* Kelly; Tochman *vs.* Frazier; Hughes *vs.* Dowling; Kirby *vs.* Bennett; Carraher *vs.* Carraher; Todd *vs.* Moore.

In the matter of Charles Franklin, order directing receiver and delivering of property.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 2, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅞	100	Pacific Mail...b.c	36⅝
11,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62, ex c.	105⅜	200	do.	36½
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62.	110	400	do.	36⅜
30,000	do.	110⅛	400	do.	36¼
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	107¾	200	do.	36⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. s3.	111⅜	100	U. S. Ex.	46
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.	108⅝	10	Adams Ex....b.c	61⅛
105,000	do.	108⅝	125	do.	61¼
10,000	do....c	108⅝	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92
10,000	do.	108½	100	do...bet. call	91¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c.	58	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	89⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	51	10,000	do..bet. call	89⅝
10,000	do...bet. call	51⅛	30,000	do.	89⅛
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.	92½	100	Erie.	25⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., R.	109¾	300	Reading.	97¾
7,000	Conn. 6s, W. L.	100	25	Mich. Cen.	119¾
1,000	Erie 5th M.	82½	200	L. S. & M. So. s30	86⅞
2,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	92	200	do....s3	87⅛
3,000	A.& T.H.2d Pf.	84	300	do.	87⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	93⅛	200	do....s30	87
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	81⅛	20	do.	87¾
4,000	Q. & Tol. 1st M.	85½	500	do...bet. call	87⅛
2,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	81	500	do.	87
1,000	Tol., P.& W. 1st, East. Div.	84	500	do....s3	87
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	98	20	Panama R.	138
15	Market Bank.	124	5	do.	137
8	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110	100	Chic. & N. W.	72¾
5	Man. & Mer. Bk.	100½	500	do...bet. call	72⅝
30	Bank.& Brok.Ass.	111⅛	200	Ch. & N.W. Pf.s3	84
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100	do....b3	84⅛
10	West. U. Tel.	32⅛	300	do...bet. call	83⅞
10	Del. & H. Canal.	116⅛	33	N. J. Cen. R.	102⅛
			100	Chic. & R.I.	119¾
			100	Mil. & St. P.	60⅛
			600	do.	60⅜
			100	Mil. & St.P.Pf...c	73⅛
			10	Del., L. & W.	103
			30	Morris & Essex.	89¾
			100	C., C., Cin.& I.R.	17⅝
			200	do.	17¾

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅞	$20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	109¼
700	U.S. 5-20 C., '62, small.	109⅛	25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....b3	108
18,000	do.	110⅛	9,000	do.	107⅞
10,000	do.	110⅜	500	do....small	107¼
16,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	108⅝	40,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.	109
10,000	do.	108⅜	3,500	do.	109
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	109⅜	80,000	do....s3	108⅞
5,000	do.	109⅜	10,000	do....b10	109
10,000	do....b3	109⅜	5,500	do.	108⅞
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3.	106¼	20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112
10,000	do.	106¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	51⅛	500	L. S. & M. S. R.	87⅞
10,000	do....2d call	51⅝	400	do....c	88
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	70⅛	200	do....s3	87¾
13,000	do.	70	200	do..bet. c...c	87⅝
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C., 1st M.	81¾	1000	do.	87¾
3,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	92	100	do....c	87⅞
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	102⅛	200	do....c	87⅞
23,000	do.	102	400	Clev. & P.	99⅛
100	Canton Co.	65	100	Chic. & N. W..b.c	72
100	West. Un. Tel.	32	200	N. J. Central.	102⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	13	500	Mil. & St. P. R.	60⅜
100	do....bet. call	12⅛	200	do.	60⅝
200	do.	12⅞	100	do....b3	60⅜
100	Boston W. P.	17¼	200	Mil. & St.P.Pf.	74⅛
100	Cum. C. Pf. b. c.	32	100	do....s10	54
100	A. M. U. Ex.	38⅛	100	T., W. & W.	45¼
20	U. S. Ex. Co...b.c	46⅛	18	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
200	Pacific M..bet. c.	37⅝	70	Morris & Essex.	89¾
20,000	N.Y.C. & H. R. Ctfs.	89¾	190	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93⅛
30,000	do...bet. call	89⅝	5	do.	93⅛
1,275	do.	89⅝	17	do.	93¼
200	Erie Railway.b.c	25	100	Alt. & T. H.	39¾
100	Erie R. Pf.	47⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	112⅞
400	Reading.	97⅛	10	do.	113
27	Mich. Central.	120	50	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	106
10	Panama R.	138	30	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
			5	Dub. & S. C. R.	108

SATURDAY, April 2—P. M.

The change in the demand and rates for Money on Friday seems to have been the precursor of an unfavorable Bank return for the week. The averages are found to be $2,673,270 lower in Greenbacks than last Monday, and $2,384,069 less in Gold. The latter was not unexpected, as the Treasury Office received $2,916,171 for Customs for the week, and made no sale of Gold. The general line of Deposits is reduced $2,498,283, while the Loans and Discounts are up $949,103. The Money Market for the week winds up with an advance of full one per cent. in the rates of the Brokers, which are now quoted 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum in place of 5@6 ₱ cent. At Bank, the rate on Merchant paper is almost uniformly 7 ₱ cent., and on the street, discounts are 7@8 ₱ cent. The supply of Money is not likely to be rendered very close by these changes, where good borrowers readily assent to the advance in rates. It is proper to say, however, that the exceptions below 6 ₱ cent., even to the strong houses dealing in the Public Funds, are not numerous. Some few of the Banks and Savings Institutions prefer to leave their balances on call with such houses at 5 ₱ cent., rather than seek for borrowers at the higher rates.

The change in Money had no perceptible effect upon the Stock Exchange, or in the Gold Room or the Foreign Exchanges. The turn, if anything, since Friday, was to higher prices. Gold left off 111⅝@111¾ ₱ cent.; United States Five-twenties of 1867, 108⅞ ₱ cent., and Bills on London, 108⅜ ₱ cent. The Railway Shares closed as follows, as compared with Friday night. Rock Island Stocks were quoted ex-dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., and was higher at the close on account of the favorable earnings of the last week in March. There was a disposition to bear the Lake Shore Stock after the closing of the books at two o'clock for the annual election:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	111½	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅝	51¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91½	91¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅛	89⅝
Reading Railroad	97½	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅝	*117⅛
North-western Common	72⅝	71¾
North-western Preferred	83⅜	84
Pacific Mail Company	36⅜	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73¾	73¾
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛	86⅝
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	29⅛
New-Jersey Central	102⅝	102¾

* Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 2.

General balance yesterday	$83,153,253 74
Gold receipts	702,704 71
Gold payments	1,164,933 15
Gold balance	78,751,830 09
Currency receipts	308,766 98
Currency payments	412,400 05
Currency balance	2,677,397 68
General balance	82,674,336 75
Customs	447,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,064,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	113⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	107⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	113⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	10[illegible]⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	x. d. 105⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅛	10-40 registered	105⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅜	6s Currency	112
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	58	Alabama 8s	97
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	51	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	102
Virginia 6s, new bds.	69	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	102
Georgia 6s	84	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Illinois Canal bds, '70	100
N. Carolina 6s	46¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
S. Carolina 6s	88	Illinois War Loan	100
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	82	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	82½	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78	95
Missouri 6s	92½	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '83	95
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	92	Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78	98
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	72½	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War L'n	100
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	76½	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	104
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
Cal. 7s, large bds.	109	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
Alabama 5s	75		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93½	Morris & Essex 2d	96½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	82½	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7₱c.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75¾
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91½	Chic. & Alton 1st	102¾
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84¾	Chic. & Alton Inc.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97¾
Alton & T. H. 1st	94½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	84½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	86½
Chi. & N.W. Ex'n Bs.	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	87
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d	x82
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	81½
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	78½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Gt. West. 1st, '68	106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	36
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83¾

And the following for the City Bank shares and the Miscellaneous Stocks:

New York	139	Commonwealth	114¼
Manhattan	142	Imp & Traders	146
Merchants	124½	Park	165
America	145	Manuf & Merch	104¼
City	210	Central National	109¼
Phenix	107	Ninth National	109¾
Tradesmen's	152	Tenth National	104
National	113½	Oriental	150¾
Seventh Ward	108	Gold Exchange	55
State of New-York	108	Bank & Bro. Ass.	111
Commerce	124½	Del. & Hud. Canal	116
Mercantile	120	Cum. Coal pref.	31¼
American Ex.	113¼	American Coal	38
Chatham	170	Canton Co., Balt.	65
Bk of N America	104	West. Union Tel.	31⅛
Hanover	106¼	Quicksilver Min.	9
Irving	116	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Metropolitan	140¼	Mariposa pref.	12⅛
Citizens	130	Mariposa Trus cer.	40
Grocers	117	Adams Express	61
East River	106	Wells, Fargo Ex.	19⅝
Nassau	107	American Express	38½
Shoe & Leather	165	U. S. Express	45¾
St. Nicholas	113	Merch. Union Ex.	8
Marine	150	Pacific Mail	36⅛

The traffic for the last week in March of the Chicago and Rock Island Road is $17,000 over the corresponding week of last season. The traffic of the North-West Road is $81,000 less than last season, but compares with the heavy sum of $386,000 for the closing fourth week and three days of March, 1869. It was rumored on Friday that the decrease would be $120,000, so that when the actual return was received the Stocks of the Company improved upon the figures of Friday.

The Manhattan Bank is paying the quarterly interest (1½ ₱ cent.) on the New-York Canal 6 ₱ Cents in Gold. The April interest amounts to $220,000.

The City Chamberlain is paying the quarterly interest on all the City Stocks, at the Broadway Bank.

The *Evening Post*, referring to the rehearing of the legal-tender case granted by the full bench of the Supreme Court on Friday, takes the singular ground that the majority of the bench granted the motion against the vote of the minority because of the "importance and novelty" of the question, or in "courtesy to the Attorney-General." Therefore, it is not "even strongly probable" that the decision will be reversed. This conclusion is simply absurd. There is no point of courtesy in the matter. The Attorney-General, as in duty bound, and acting also on his own strong conviction, has moved to set aside the decision pronounced a few weeks since by the four Judges now comprising the majority of the Court. His motion was granted, not in courtesy, but from the well-founded belief on the part of the five other Judges, and against the vote of their associates, that it ought to be reviewed if not reversed. And the *Evening Post* is equally at fault, as well as uncharitable, (or something worse,) in the insinuation that either or both of the new Judges who ordered the reargument "are pecuniarily interested in the question, and so disqualified from sitting in judgment upon it." We are yet to hear that there is the slightest ground for an insinuation of this nature against Judge Strong or Judge Bradley, and nothing, certainly, in their antecedents to justify its indulgence. If the public understand the character of these gentlemen, they are not likely to be frightened for the performance of their duty by this impeachment of their integrity.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending April 1, 1870, was $3,786,597.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of March 30, gives the annual statement of the Pork Packing at the West for the season just closed. It says:

"The figures presented below show that the Pork crop of 1869–70 has been below the expectations of one portion of the trade, and above those of the other part; but, taking all the circumstances connected with the wants of the country into consideration, the supply of Pork is a moderate one, and falls short of that which would be necessary to insure prices relatively as low as other articles of food.

RECAPITULATION.

	1868–69.	1869–70.
Ohio	546,261	517,453
Illinois	805,843	860,231
Indiana	325,514	248,510
Kentucky	183,426	197,010
Missouri	368,633	431,615
Iowa	131,287	139,487
Wisconsin	129,094	172,626
Tennessee	9,115	8,330
Grand totals	2,499,173	2,575,262
		2,499,173
Increase		76,089

As usual, we failed to obtain the average weight and yield of lard from many places, but the returns furnished to us give ample data to enable us to arrive at the average weight and the yield of lard with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. The average weight of hogs, and the yield of leaf lard per hog, by States, compare as follows:

	Average Weight per Hog.			Yield of Lard per Hog.		
	1868. lbs.	1869. lbs.	1870. lbs.	1868. lbs.	1869. lbs.	1870. lbs.
Ohio	204½	214⅛	229 1-5	24⅛	24⅝	26⅛
Indiana	205⅜	202 4-5	204⅛	22 1-6	23 5-7	23⅞
Illinois	202⅜	205⅛	203	22⅞	23⅝	23 1-6
Kentucky	206 1-6	207⅛	213¾	22	24⅝	21⅝
Missouri	198 7-9	206⅛	193	21½	23⅝	22⅛
Iowa	199⅛	207⅛	203	21¼	26	23⅛
Wisconsin	189⅜	211	200	10	24	21⅜

The general averages compare as follows:

	Hogs, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1866	231 3-10	31 1-7
1867	232 1-7	29⅛
1868	201	21⅞
1869	206¾	24⅛
1870	198 1-9	23⅛

By multiplying the total number of hogs packed each season by the general averages, the comparative crop can be ascertained:

Total crop in pounds, 1870	510,188,016
Total crop in pounds, 1869	516,703,942
Decrease in pounds	6,515,926

This is equal to one ₱ cent. in the pork crop the past season, as compared with that of the previous year.

And now with reference to the yield of lard. Our returns given are of what is known as leaf lard, and are about seven pounds per hog less, taking the entire packing, than the aggregate yield; but as the comparison for both years is leaf, this will make no difference in arriving at the percentage of increase. As already shown, the general average yield of leaf lard per hog is 23⅛ pounds, and last year it was 24⅛ pounds, so that by multiplying the whole number of hogs packed each year by these figures respectively, the comparison is shown as follows:

	Pounds.
1869–70	60,604,945
1868–69	58,552,934
Net increase	2,052,011

The whole number of hogs packed in the West, as reported by this paper, each of the last twenty-one years, was as follows:

Years.	No. of Hogs.	Years.	No. of Hogs.
1849–50	1,652,220	1860–61	2,155,702
1850–51	1,332,867	1861–62	2,893,666
1851–52	1,182,846	1862–63	4,069,520
1852–53	2,201,110	1863–64	3,261,105
1853–54	2,534,770	1864–65	2,422,779
1854–55	2,124,404	1865–66	1,785,955
1855–56	2,489,502	1866–67	2,490,791
1856–57	1,818,468	1867–68	2,781,084
1857–58	2,210,778	1868–69	2,499,173
1858–59	2,465,552	1869–70	2,575,261
1859–60	2,350,822		

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 21, says:

"The past week was divided by Winter and Spring, the sterner season taking the first choice, so that for the last few days we have had all Nature stirring herself to make up for lost time. The opening buds, the verdure of the grass, alike tell the tale, and the Lent corn already sown will very quickly show itself; but there is a good deal yet to be done, and the heavy rains, should they continue, will be a hindrance to the completion of the work. In France they are much earlier, and write that the work is nearly over. We hear of no general complaints of the Wheat plant, which, though small, has yet time to recover; but there is some outcry on the Continent, backed by speculation, after a period of great stagnation; though this is mostly confined to parts of Germany. The Italian States write favorably, with calm markets, and our late gradual advance has had its influence in many places, Dantzic and Hungary being again dearer; while our own markets note a full average rise of 1s.—some even more. Still the week closed heavily, the suddenness of the change making buyers pause, till they more clearly see how matters are likely to turn; although the base yet being a very low price seems anything but dangerous. At Odessa financial difficulties, brought on by excessive supplies of Wheat, for which there was no vent, are likely to have an influence on the high rates which have been ruling there; and, if so, at open water there will very likely be some forced shipments; but these may be long on the voyage, and see very different markets at Marseilles or London by their arrival. But it is marvellous to note a further rise of two to three cents per bushel on Indian Corn at New-York, coupled with a decline of two cents on Wheat; as this shows that in the New World, as well as in the Old, how prone people are to drive on in the ordinary rucks of custom. Nevertheless, one would think that the free use of bread by the negroes must greatly increase the demand, especially when there is so much less to pay, and more nutrition as well. "We shall see," as the French have it, and perhaps before long. If some of the French markets still show a rise of 1s. per quarter, as well as those of Belgium, Paris has found less activity in Flour as well as Wheat. In Holland they have been perfectly in calm. Our granaries continue to feel the benefit of lessened arrivals from abroad, there being a constant though gradual outflow into consumption. The arrivals off the coast since March 11 were 65 cargoes, of which 23 cargoes were Wheat, 32 Maize, 9 Barley, 1 Rye.

Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 21 cargoes in all, viz.: Californian, 48s.; Marianopoli, 41s.; Ibard, 36s. 6d.; Ghirka, 38s. 6d.@40s. 7½d.; Sandomirka, 45s.; Polish, 40s.@41s.; Berdianski, 40s. 6d.; Spring American, 38s.@41s. 6d.; Maize, 25 cargoes at 26s.@29s. 6d.; Barley, 14 cargoes at 19s. 6d.@23s. 3d.; Beans, 1 cargo at 34s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 66,475 qrs. at 40s. 9d., against 56,208 qrs. at 48s. 10d. in 1869. The London averages were 45s. 7d. on 4,116 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending March 12 were 285,834 cwt. Wheat, and 46,627 cwt. Flour.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, held in Pittsburg, the annual report of the Board of Managers and Officers was presented. From these the *American Railroad Journal* makes a summary exhibit of the earnings of the road during the year ending Jan. 31, 1870, as follows:

From passengers	$436,074 69
From freights	851,125 68
From express	7,200 00
From mail	6,585 00
From rents	2,375 87
From miscellaneous	1,415 78
	$1,204,777 02

And the expenses were:

Conducting transportation	$183,065 44	
Motive power	175,203 86	
Maintenance of way	180,456 73	
Maintenance of cars	38,138 56	
General expenses	116,987 75	693,852 34
Leaving net earnings		$510,924 68

The gross earnings of the year ending Jan. 31, 1869, were $928,083 37; and the expenses, $682,863 69—leaving net earnings for that year, 245,219 68; showing an increase in gross earnings of $276,693 65, with an increase in expenses of only $10,988 65—the increase of net earnings being $265,705. The total expenses were 57.6 per cent., including the general expenses which were 9.7 per cent. The actual expenses chargeable to transportation were 47.9 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The number of barrels of Crude Petroleum transported during the year was 726,800, against 564,667 the previous year—an increase of 161,433. Refined oil 508,899 barrels, against 595,577 barrels in 1868–'69—decrease, 86,678. Bituminous coal northward, 81,895 tons, an increase over the previous year of 61,008 tons. Bituminous coal southward, 203,192 tons—a decrease of 5,800 tons. The entire tonnage both ways was 667,821 tons. The number of passengers carried was 465,338—an increase of 102,535. The increase in local freight earnings was $160,393 17; and in through freight earnings, $43,392 38—total, $203,785 55. The increase in local passenger traffic was $66,178 49; and in through passenger traffic, $6,352 64—total, $72,531 13.

The bonded and other indebtedness of the Company on the 31st of January, 1869, was as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$354,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	172,000 00
General mortgage	3,118,000 00
Floating debt	2,362,328 67
Bond for real estate	21,564 73
Total	$6,027,893 40

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 31st of January, 1870, was:

First mortgage	$146,000 00
Second mortgage	39,000 00
General mortgage	3,785,000 00
Bonds paid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds	3,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Eastern Extension	59,000 00
Floating debt	531,113 77
Bonds for real estate	21,564 73
Total	$8,081,678 50

Increase of bonded debt, $3,889,000; decrease of floating debt, $1,831,214 90.

The office of the Company is at Pittsburg, Penn. The officers are: President, Wm. Phillips; General Superintendent, J. J. Lawrence; Assistant Superintendent, Thomas M. King; Chief Engineer, H. Blackstone; Treasurer, John Ballantine; Auditor, A. F. Rowland; Master Mechanic, George D. Glass.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.

J. Herbert Shedd, Chief Engineer.

Providence, Feb. 24, 1870.

FURNITURE.

A PARTY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will dispose of the entire furniture in the house; also, piano, mirrors, carpets, &c., at a low price; all in good order and of good quality. Can be seen at No. 313 West 31st-st.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at great bargains at No. 43 Cortlandt-st., next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phætons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phætons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depots and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of a large dwelling, forty or fifty good velvet and Brussels carpets, eight elegant pier and mantel mirrors, five Plimpton beds, superb rose-wood piano, cost $1,000; rich parlor and bedroom suites, best hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine oil-paintings and engravings, dining-tables and chairs, china and glass ware, mantel ornaments, pagodas, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of house No. 138 East 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J. The old teachers and cadets are invited to an informal reunion at the Hoffman House THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. JARED REID, Jr.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY. AMENIA, N. Y. Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL, (FOR BOYS,) STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. Spring Term begins April 13. For circulars apply to JARED REID, Jr.

THE OLD TEACHERS AND PUPILS of the Edwards-place School, Stockbridge, Mass., are invited to an informal reunion at the Hoffman House, 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6. JARED REID, Jr.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED teacher (professional) as tutor for a boy of fifteen years. Address with references and full particulars, W. W., Box No. 2,393 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced as a tutor, wishes to instruct a few pupils in classical and English branches. Address Dr. N. B. E., Station G.

TEACHER WANTED FOR MILITARY, mathematics and English; college or West Point graduate preferred; unmarried. Address, with full particulars, BATES, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, work by the day at house-cleaning; understands washing paint; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; good references. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 4th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; good reference. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., No. 5 rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO pay for first-class sewing-machines by installments. New-York Machine Stitching Company, 43 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's estate, by a thorough, practical person, well acquainted with all the routines of gardening, laying out, improving grounds, &c.; and for the last six years had charge of the gardens, greenhouses, &c., on the estate of the late J. P. Cushing, Watertown, Mass.; no single hand situation accepted; the advertiser is English; single; aged 36. Address H. WATSON, No. 9 Charter-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man; has no family; is a good groom and careful driver; seven years' City references; is willing and obliging; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., or address a note to W. G. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; best references from last employers. Address JAMES, No. 54 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man, married, with one child; understands his business; the best of City references. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young man who has had five years' experience in the paper trade as salesman and book-keeper, and understands the business thoroughly; moderate salary. Address PAPER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO TAKE A market garden of three acres on shares; one-third to the owner; good cottage. Address Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av. MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MEDICAL.

ALL WHO ARE VICTIMS OF EARLY indiscretion, and suffering from premature decay and disease of the Genito-Urinary system, can be cured expeditiously and privately, without detention from business, when all other treatment has failed, by THE PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, or the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, Medical and Surgical Offices, No. 212 Broadway, New-York. Cures of non-residents by mail. Book mailed for $1 by the author, or I. L. HASTIE, No. 1,333 Broadway. Attendance, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 58 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND [illegible]
PAYING

[illegible] PER CENT. AND OVER,

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT [illegible] PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000, Nos. 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 28th October, 1868.
One of £500, No. 99,383, 27th November, 1868.
Three of £300, Nos. 20,991, 20,992, 22,418, 12th July, 1869.
One of £200, No. 29,713, 11th August, 1869.
Two of £100, Nos. 66,693, 66,743, 10th September, 1869.
Five of £50, Nos. 13,163, 16,836, 16,958, 26,513, 31,751, 9th December, 1869.
Three of £20, Nos. 92,140, 99,252, 99,255, 8th December, 1869.
Three of £10, Nos. 46,409, 46,466, 60,634, 6th October, 1869.
One of £5, No. 73,147, 15th May, 1869, (Liverpool.)

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JOHN W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS.
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons maturing April 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender their common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order,

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other business.

C. H. McCORMACK, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

[illegible] IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Directors.

GRENVILLE T. W. BRAMAN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKING [illegible] continue to undertake the sale of all kinds of American Securities, as also the introduction in the [illegible] financial markets of first-class mortgage [illegible] established railroad companies. S. STIEBEL [illegible], London; MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

[illegible] COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of April. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LEONARD, SHELDON & [illegible],
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and [illegible] bought and sold on commission.

W. A. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, and the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox.

E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

F. E. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD BONDS, due APRIL 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at Continental National Bank.

F. H. DELANO,
President S., R. and D. R. R.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY'S BONDS, maturing the 1st of April, a. c., will be paid in gold at the offices of Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., of New-York, Or Messrs. C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, of Boston.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,166,454 14.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.) WM. M GILES, Prest.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRLETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, 50 feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with 12 acres of land, in the center of the village. The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon the elevated position. The connections by railroad with New-York, now completed and in progress, offer great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 140 Pearl-st., New-York.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, a two-story frame dwelling, with a two-story tea-room 20x20; 12 rooms in all in good order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, stationary-tubs, speaking-tubes, furnace and gas, with about four City lots of ground in garden; fruit, shade and lawn pleasantly situated on high ground; five minutes of steam cars, and three minutes of horse cars; terms made to suit the purchaser. Also, an eight-room house and five City lots within three minutes of steam cars; price $5,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and store-house, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address
J. W. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

ADMIRABLE RESIDENCE AND OUT-buildings, with 25 or 200 acres, highly cultivated, well fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located, high ground, near depot, churches and schools; 17 miles by Northern New-Jersey Railroad. For sale very cheap or exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FLUSHING.—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY for sale; easy terms; house and grounds in complete order; all the modern improvements. Apply to D. A. GALLOWAY, No. 118 Wall-st., third floor.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM $6,000 TO $10,000 ON UNINcumbered City property. Principals alone dealt with. Address WANT, Station D, stating time and place for an interview.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open, and are constantly receiving by every steamer, all the latest designs and colorings in
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
Of all Descriptions;
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 and Upward;
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, FIVE-FRAME,
$2 and Upward;
WILTONS, VELVETS,
TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS and MATTINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

The whole stock is made up of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, and we invite the particular attention of those about FURNISHING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, HOTELS and STEAMERS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BEDSPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

N. B. Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Having taken advantage of the recent very considerable reduction in the prices of all LINEN GOODS, by making large purchases, are enabled to offer the BEST MANUFACTURES
FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT. UNDER FORMER PRICES.

Particular attention is called to our assortment of DINNER NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS, IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE DAMASKS.
PILLOW LINENS AND LINEN SHEETINGS, IN ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
WHITE GOODS,
EQUALLY CHEAP.
DOMESTICS AT PACKAGE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, A FINE LINE OF
SQUARE OPEN-CENTRED SHAWLS,
ALL COLORS,
FROM $45 AND UPWARD.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,
729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place,
MOURNING GOODS
From Auction.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES,

PARISIENNES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, FRENCH POPLINS, CHALLIES, IRON GRENADINES, BLACK ALPACAS, BUFFALO AND BEAVER BRANDS; BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 TO $5 PER YARD; CRAPES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SECOND MOURNING GOODS, FRENCH PERCALES, PIQUES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS READY MADE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING,
IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
PLAID POPLINS,
IN NEW DESIGNS, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
GRAY ARMURE POPLINS, 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
STRIPED POPLINS, NEW SPRING SHADES, 30 AND 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
CHENE MOHAIRS, FROM 37½ CENTS UPWARD.
IRISH POPLINS AT $1 75 PER YARD.
JAPANESE SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.
FANCY SILKS, AT $1 25 PER YARD.
PARIS COLORED SILK, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, AT $1 75.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST GRADES IMPORTED.
MOURNING GOODS, IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS, AT GOLD PRICES.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, FROM 50 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.
THE LADIES OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS WE BELIEVE IT TO BE UNEQUALED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
At prices considerably less than GOLD COST.
5 Cases 10-4 Barnsley Sheeting (very fine) at 90 cents.
4 Cases 11-4 Barnsley Sheeting (very fine) at $1.
4 Cases 12-4 Barnsley Sheeting (very fine) at $1 20.
A LARGE LOT OF
8-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS,
(VERY HEAVY,) $1 per yard.
Also, several cases of
RICHARDSON'S DOUBLE DAMASKS,
(New Patterns,) at GOLD COST.
5-8x5-8 NAPKINS, from $1 per doz. to the FINEST IMPORTED.
A large lot of TOWELS, 20-34, at $1 75 per doz.
Several bales of CRASH, 9c., 10c., and 12c., per yard.
DOMESTIC GOODS
IN SHIRTING AND SHEETING,
IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, and ENGLISH CALICOES, IN NEW DESIGNS.
DOMESTIC PRINTS,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING COLORS,
FROM 6 CENTS UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
INFANTS' LACE CAPS, from $6 to $10.
INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS AND WALKING COATS.
MISSES' AND BOYS' PIQUE SUITS.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, from $2 to $3.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, RUFFLED, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT, $8.
LADIES' LINEN AND PIQUE SUITS.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75 cents and $1.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75 cents.
LADIES' CHEMISES, Tucked and Ruffled, $1 25.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75 cents.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
A LARGE INVOICE OF
PARIS-MADE WALKING-SUITS, CASSAQUES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMING-RIBBONS, SASH-RIBBONS, &c.
TOGETHER WITH
A GREAT VARIETY OF
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' POPLIN AND PIQUE SUITS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
A LARGE LOT OF
VERY RICH PARIS SILKS AT $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD,
FORMERLY SOLD AT $3 50 TO $5.
HIGHER COST PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED.
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES
FOR THE VERY BEST MAKES OF
BLACK SILKS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 4th inst.,
We shall open a magnificent line of
PARASOLS,
new styles, including
SUNSHADES, in
Poult de Soie,
Foulards,
and
Real Pongee.
ALSO,
French Flowers, French and English Hats, Ribbons, Crepes, Illusions and Donna Marias,
in all the new shades and of our own importation.
Novelties of the season in
French Dress Trimmings, Silks, Satins and Velvets.
ALSO,
REAL LACES,
SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
FRESH GOODS, and all at very popular prices.

F. LOESER,
NO. 279 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

SPRING OF 1870.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
27-INCH POPLINS, FOR SUITS, 25c. TO 30c.
DOUBLE-WIDTH ENGLISH POPLINS, 37 1-2c. TO 50c.
ALL-SILK CHAIN EPANGELINES, AT 87 1-2c.
Sold last season at $1 25 to $1 50.
OTHER SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
Also, from auction, a splendid assortment of
PIQUE AND WHITE GOODS,
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST,
together with an immense variety of
LINENS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AND FANCY GOODS,
in all which we offer inducements which cannot be surpassed.
BLACK GROS GRAIN
AND GLACE SILK,
$1 25 TO $2.
Magnificent quality, $2 25 to $3.
RICH PARIS COLORED SILK,
$1 50 TO $2.
COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, QUILTS AND MOURNING GOODS,
included in which is our celebrated
SILK-FINISHED BLACK ALPACA,
at 25c. and upward.

A large variety of cloths and cassimeres have been added during the past week to our stock, which we offer at gold prices.

N. B.—We beg to call the attention of our lady customers and the public to our Dress-making Department, which is now under the direction of the best talent in this country, securing a perfect fit, trimmed with unexceptionable taste, at very low prices. Also, to our Ready-made Suits in Black Alpacas, Poplins, French Lusters, Serges, &c., &c.

SPRING OPENING.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
will open on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5,
Their IMPORTATION of
FRENCH TRIMMED HATS,
and also those of our OWN MANUFACTURE.
We shall also open our NEW DEPARTMENT for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.
NO. 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
corner University-place, Union-square.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, AT $2 PER YARD.
RICHEST AND NEWEST BRUSSELS, $2 25 AND $2 50 PER YARD.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD.
VELVETS, $2 50 AND $2 75 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS, $2 50 AND $3.
MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS, $3 50, $4, &c., PER YARD.
INGRAINS, THREE-PLYS,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHS, COATINGS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, ENGLISH TWEEDS, ENGLISH REPELLANTS, LADIES' CLOAKINGS, LINEN DRILLS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS
TWO CASES OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
IN
STRIPED, DECCA, STELLA
AND A FEW OF
THE RICHEST YET OFFERED,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING, GOODS, VIZ:
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER-GARMENTS, SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
GREATLY BELOW
FORMER PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—With unsurpassed facilities and knowledge of the shawl business I can sell a choicer shawl for less money than the general dry-goods shops in town. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.—ON MONDAY I WILL offer a lot of striped squares at $44 each—general price, $65. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. INVITE ATTENTION to the latest Parisian novelties in dress and round Hats; elegant styles in Leghorn Bonnets and round Hats; rich French Flowers, &c. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union square and 5th-av.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS AND rare plumes.—E. BROWN, sister of W. C. Brown, New Bond-st., London, has just received new and elegant styles. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST.
Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES beg to inform the public and their friends that by special request they have consented to give lessons by the month, so as to afford an opportunity to those who calculate on leaving the City early.
Books open daily at the College.

BOOSEY'S FIFTY CENT MUSIC.—ORgan music, in books, fifty cents each. Fifty short voluntaries; twenty-five sacred pieces Wely's grand offertories, op. 36; twenty-three voluntaries by Andre and Herse; eighteen short voluntaries; Kent's anthems; fifty classical voluntaries, &c. To be had of all music and book sellers. Complete catalogues free. BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway, N. Y.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD SEVEN-octave piano for sale; has four round corners, richly-carved legs, rich tone; new three months ago; best City makers; made to order; cost $750; price, $425; has box for shipping. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 8 to 8 o'clock.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS—Several styles at great reductions, (having been used only a short time,) fully guaranteed, will be sold at bargains or hired with privilege of purchase. New organs to rent. M. & H. O. CO., No. 596 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, 1st April, 1870.

MR. HERMAN LE ROY JONES THIS day retires from the firm of LE ROY & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 16TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., will let, without board, together or separately, their second story of two large and one small rooms, well and newly furnished; house modern, with all improvements; no moving; references required. Address Box [illegible] Post-office.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—VERY SUPErior furnished rooms, en suite, or singly, in most desirable location, near Madison-square. None but those willing to pay a fair price for superior apartments, need address D. R., Box No. 177 Times Office.

BOARD FOR THREE OR FOUR PERsons, with good accommodations, can be had in a private family, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 169, Morristown, N. J.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $20 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. [illegible] 5th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., consisting of six rooms, wash-room and coal-vault; gas and water. Apply to R. McKEON, on the premises.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, two good-sized rooms on second floor; good neighborhood, location, &c. Address ARLINGTON, Box No. 180 Times Office.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church—A small family have a choice suite of rooms to rent; private table if desired; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—SECOND floor front room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor, to first-class parties, either with private table or without board. Highest references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-room to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—VERY HANDsome rooms with board may now be had as above; the house is large and airy, family small.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—AT FORDHAM, FOR gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address, giving particulars, B. H., Box No. 115 Station D, Bible-house.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—THE FINE, WELL-located, three-story, high-stoop, brick houses, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. car routes; $16,000; and No. 149 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; contain all modern improvements; are 19x45x100; must be sold. Apply to owner, at No. 149 46th-st., before 12, and evening after 2 in store No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The valuable three-story attic and cellar brick store No. 199 Chambers-st., through to No. 191 Reade, between Washington and West sts. This is a rare opportunity to parties wishing to purchase for investment. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFfered to any party wishing to buy out a United States bonded ware-house storage business; doing a large business; in the best location in the City; the owners wishing to retire. For full particulars address for two days, giving name, when all particulars will be given, H. S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED, A complete gem of a house for a moderate-sized family, in perfect order; has every convenience for comfort; all modern improvements. If not disposed of in twelve days will take three boarders who are able and willing to pay a good price in a private family of two. Address HOME, Station D.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold with or without the magnificent furniture, at a very low figure. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brick house, No. 226 47th-st., near Broadway and 8th-av. cars; all modern improvements; fine order; $14,000; easy terms. See house and apply to Mr. BAKER, Broadway, corner 45th-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—First-class modern four story high stoop house, newly and beautifully furnished, (very cheap,) to close an estate.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$28,000.—FINE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone house, with extension, elegant order, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house; lot 25x200; with or without fine stable, for sale very cheap, or exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WILL BE SOLD FOR THE HIGHest offer—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs., in 41st-st., 22x57x100. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x56. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

ANOTHER HOUSE WHICH MUST GO.—No. 267 West 38th-st., three-story, high-stoop brick, 16.10x50x100; terms easy. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots; medium size; terms easy; Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st. Inquire on the premises, of WM. FANNING.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 4 EAST 49th-st. Apply on the premises from 4 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN pleasant locations, from $1,500 to $25,000, to suit the present depression of the market; twenty per cent. less than former prices; lots from $200 upward, correspondingly low. Apply to KIMBALL & BLAIR, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN DESIRAble buildings, near the City Hall and Court-house, at low rents, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 Times office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY ON 22D and 23D STS., NEAR THE EAST RIVER WITH VACANT LOTS ADJOINING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the late W. D. Mangam, deceased,

The valuable mill property on the south side of 23d-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A, and known as the Corn Exchange Mills. The mill is a large five-story brick building, well built and heavily timbered, with engine-room, stables, &c., attached, covering an area of about 50x200 feet. The engine is but one year old, 500 horse-power and of the most approved construction. There are thirteen run of stone, elevators, conveyors, shoots, &c., adapted to save labor and conduct the business with economy. These mills received a large run of custom up to the time business was discontinued, on 1st of March, 1870. They were established by the late W. D. Mangam, are in perfect order and capable of grinding and handling 5,000 bushels of corn per day of ten hours.

Also, four lots adjoining the mill on each side, and running through from 23d to 22d-st., which will be sold in connection with or without the mill, as may be desired. Terms made very easy.

W. S. LAWRENCE,
DAVID BAILEY,
EDGAR B. MANGAM,
S. S. MANGAM,
CHARLES PRATT,
Executors of W. D. MANGAM.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—19 lots, north side, 120 feet west of 3d-av.

FIRST-AVENUE—1 lot 50 feet south of 110th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—2 lots, south side, 450 feet east of 11th-av.; no rock.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

commencing WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Mr. Max Strakosch begs to announce that the world-renowned cantatrice
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI,
now returning from the most successful and brilliant concert tour on record, will, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, appear in
TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY, April 6, and FRIDAY, April 8.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI
will, at these farewell concerts, be assisted by Mme. THEODORE RITTER, Mons F. JEHIN PRUME, Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Herr JOSEF HERMANNS,
with a GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor...Mr. G. W. COLBY
SATURDAY, April 9, at 1 P. M., PATTI MATINEE.
SUNDAY, April 10, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
First and only appearance of Miss PATTI in oratorio, assisted by the above artists, and first appearance of the distinguished contralto,
Miss CLARA PERL.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Admission to Matinee, including reserved seat, $1.
The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, April 4, at the ticket office of the Hall; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, April 7—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
LOST AT SEA,
with its great scenes,
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
THE VILLA AT ACTON,
AND THE
MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC.
WEDNESDAY, April 6,
TOM TAYLOR'S LAST NEW COMEDY,
MEN AND ACRES,
WITH NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
FROU FROU!
FROU FROU — EIGHTH WEEK of Mr. Augustin Daly's remarkable comedy of contemporaneous society. "Frou Frou is the sensation of 1870."—Herald. "Frou Frou is one of the most dramatic comedies and one of the most characteristic dramas that has been produced in years!"—Tribune. "A most vivid picture of society."—Times. "Frou Frou touches every heart."—World.
FROU FROU MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
The Wednesday Matinee will be resumed April 20.
Seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
The public are warned that hereafter all tickets purchased of side-walk speculators will be STOPPED AT THE DOOR.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
together with
QUAGLIANI'S ITALIAN CIRCUS,
will inaugurate the season of 1870 by
A GRAND ARENIC DISPLAY
in the
MAMMOTH EMPIRE SKATING RINK,
3d-av. and 64th-st.,
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
commencing
MONDAY,
April 11.
For particulars of company, &c., see next Sunday's papers and the daily papers of Wednesday.

BROADWAY PNEUMATIC UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
Open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.
No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st., under Devlin's.
No lady or gentleman should fail to examine the great tunnel; the great hydraulic tunneling machine by which Broadway is being bored; the blower, or blowing engine, discharging 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute; the elegantly furnished railway station and waiting-rooms, wholly underground; the pneumatic passenger-car, the steam machinery, &c.
Opened for the benefit of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Admission, 25 cents.

EXHIBITION OF SUPERB HIGH-class oil-paintings, water-color drawings, marble statuary, large photographic views, &c., now on exhibition at BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's. Open day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL—APRIL 12, AT 8 P. M., concert by the "Yale Glee Club;" all the popular college songs. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1; for sale at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURES

J. B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in aid of the Home for Friendless Women, (No. 86 West 4th-st.,) at Cooper Union
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.
Doors open at 7¼, lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had at Messrs. Palmer's, (Bible-house;) Scribner's, Randolph's, and at the hall, on the day and evening of the lecture.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S LECTURE on Lord Byron, in compliance with a requisition of many distinguished citizens, will be delivered at Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, April 18, the anniversary of the poet's death. JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., will preside. Tickets can be obtained at Steinway Hall. Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Second gallery, 50c.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TEN HOUSES AT $300 EACH.
Three houses at $400 each.
Five houses at $450 each.
Four houses at $500 each.
Three houses at $600 each.
Three houses at $700 each.
Two houses at $900 each.
Parts of houses, from $14 to $25 per month.
Apply to KIMBALL & BLAIR,
Corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOS. P. GRINNELL.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT PALISADES, N.Y.—For six months or a year, twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railway of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. There are eight rooms well furnished, stable for three horses, vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A nicely-furnished cottage, twelve rooms, all modern conveniences, genteel location, within fifteen minutes' walk of the ferries and adjacent to several car routes. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 3 Hanover-place, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE houses to let near 5th-av., in 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 31st, 34th and 43d sts.; adapted for boarding or private purposes. Printed list, with reduced rents, now ready.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM—A COUNTRY-seat containing ten acres of land, large house, stable, carriage-house and garden, with all varieties of fruits; three-quarters of a mile from railroad and steam-boat. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine st.

AT KEYPORT, N. J.—A BEAUTIFUL farm containing 20 acres, with house and barn, fine fruit trees, &c.; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire of WARREN BEMAN, No. 78 Cedar-st., or Mr. WALLING, Keyport.

HARLEM.—TO LET, FINE FRAME HOUSE; fourteen rooms; carriage-house, summer-house, with fourteen lots filled with fruit, shrubbery, &c.; fine location; possession at once; rent low to a good tenant. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

UNFURNISHED BROWN-STONE houses to let near 5th-av., in 10th, 21st, 22d, 35th, 42d, 48th and 50th sts. Our revised printed list, with reduced rents, now ready. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEATLY-furnished houses, in a park of 40 acres, near the depot; pure mountain air; splendid scenery; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE HANDsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 50 West 35th-st.; the house is 22 feet wide, in perfect order and completely furnished. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS houses on 5th and Madison avs.; also on streets adjacent to avenues. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 19 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only, $4,200. Apply on the premises.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 49th-st., near 5th-av. Apply at No. 44 East 49th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—Four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, 49th-st., near 5th-av. Apply at 44 East 49th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; high stoop; brown-stone front; No. 63 West 48th-st.; price low. GEO. W. HYATT, No. 54 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership for three years, under the style of
MARQUAND & HILL,
for the transaction of a commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks, Government bonds and other securities, at No. 37 Wall-st. Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, is special partner with us for $50,000.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of L. LOEB & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, LEOPOLD LOEB, is alone authorized to close up the partnership business, and to sign the partnership name for that purpose.
SIMON HESSE.
Dated MARCH 31, 1870. LEOPOLD LOEB.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ....Manager
MORE NEW FEATURES.
First night of a new Pas Fantastique,
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE.
First night of another celebrated premiere,
Mlle. BARETTA.
NINTH WEEK
of the dramatic event of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from Feb. 7 to April 2 (fifty-seven representations) by upwards of
175,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
TEN PREMIERES.
SIX SECONDES.
TWENTY-FIVE CORYPHEES.
THE GREAT AJAX.
DEMON CAN-CAN.
GRAND SPANISH BALLET.
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE.
GREAT SNAKE BALLET.
TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

ANOTHER SENSATION.
A full and complete SPANISH BALLET TROUPE, consisting of six premieres and fifty coryphees, are now en route for the United States, under engagement to the Grand Opera House. Their first appearance will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT
and
LAST NIGHTS OF
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"MACBETH,"
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATER.
GRAND COMBINATION—DOUBLE COMPANY. Fifty Artists—COCHITA, RONZATI, HARRY GURR, Mlle. BASTIAN, Mons. SENYAH, Mlle. GERALDINE, GORDON, the celebrated English Vocalist; JOHN I. ENGLER, Jr., Champion Skater of America; BOBBY DAILY, WALDRON, COLLINS, &c. New Drama of the AVALANCHE, and JUMBO JUM. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EIGHTH WEEK.
GEO L. FOX'S HAMLET,
THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC OF THE CITY,
EVERY EVENING
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
First week of WM. DWYER, Tenor.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MUSICAL DEMONSTRATION.
TWENTY-FIVE BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS.
Largest and most perfect
MILITARY ORCHESTRA
ever heard in any place of public amusement.
MLLE. ROLLAND
in her Dashing Equitation,
WITH THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.
SUBJECT—TO THE RESCUE.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at Steinway Hall.
Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870, in aid of the Cuban families in this City.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Signor G. RONCONI,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the renowned American pianist,
Mr. C. WERNER, Mr. TH. HABELMAN,
Mons. J. D'HASLER, Signor E. MARZO.
Tickets, one dollar; reserved seats, fifty cents extra. Tickets can be had at all the principal music-stores, and at the box office on the evening of the concert. Doors open at 7, concert at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

CUBA SHALL BE FREE!
"THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE VOICE OF GOD."

Americans! Irishmen! Germans! and all lovers of liberty, are invited to attend the grand demonstration at COOPER INSTITUTE, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870. Gen. BANKS, Hon. S. L. WOODFORD, Hon. T. FITCH, of Nevada, JOHN MITCHEL, HORACE GREELEY, RICHARD O'GORMAN, JAMES S. THAYER, CASSIUS M. CLAY, and others, will be present and address the meeting. Hon. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City, will preside.

Front seats will be reserved for ladies, who are cordially invited to be present. The Seventy-first Regiment Band and several Glee Clubs will be in attendance. Mr. Wm. J. Hill will sing the "Marseillaise." By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman Com.
Gen. M. T. McMAHON, Pres't O. L.
ETHAN ALLEN, JAS. B. METCALF, Secretaries.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....May 4, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, April 9, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave every evening (alternately) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, connecting at above places with the morning express trains for the West, North and East. Fare, $1 50. Sunday, fare $2. Through tickets issued and baggage checked. Freight taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads.

SMUGGLING TRICKSTERS.

Operations of the Customs Department at Castle Garden.

How Professional Smugglers Work—Interesting Illustrations and Incidents—The Process of Inspecting a Cargo of Immigrants—Clever Ruses Adopted—Abuses in the Bureau to be Reformed and How.

There is at least one department of the Custom-house of this port the operations of which are very little understood by the public, and which even Collectors of Customs have seemingly regarded as of comparatively little importance. The officials directly in charge of the bureau, to which reference is made, have, nevertheless, in some instances—not recent, however, be it said to the credit of the gentlemen now holding the position—found the office to which they were assigned very remunerative, and have, it is said, enjoyed its perquisites, while the Government has suffered from the loss of the revenue which should have been diverted to the treasury from this source. Under the administration of Collector GRINNELL, probably more money has been collected from this branch alone in one month than during one year under the administration of any of his predecessors. With the reforms, which were noticed in THE TIMES of Friday, the Collector expects to greatly increase the revenue, and at the same time impose no additional trouble or delay on the part of the person contributing it.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The bureau to which reference is made in this article is the Customs Department at Castle Garden. In casually considering the matter, the reader would naturally conclude that there was very little of revenue to be obtained from immigrants, who usually bring with them only articles of wearing apparel and other goods not liable to duties, or at least not subject to large imposts. If the immigrants confined themselves to such trifling articles as these, there would scarcely be any need for Customs officers at Castle Garden. But, as will presently appear, professional smugglers adopt the disguise of immigrants, or employ these people on the voyage for the purpose of smuggling articles of value—and sometimes very valuable goods—into the port. Hence it is necessary that the Inspectors of Customs at this avenue of the Port should be as vigilant in the discharge of their duties as those who are detailed for the examination of regularly imported goods, or of passengers who come over in the cabins of steamers instead of in the steerage.

THE IMMIGRANTS.

The class of people who arrive here from Great Britain and the Continental countries of Europe are—particularly the latter—honest, industrious persons, who come equipped with whatever will serve to make them comfortable in their new homes in the far West. The baggage of the Germans, for instance, consists of wearing apparel in the form of garments, or in pieces ready to be made up when time may permit relics from the fatherland, and such trifling articles of luxury as they are able to gather. There may be a meerschaum pipe, well-colored and venerable with age, a bottle or two of schnapps, a pouch of tobacco, a few hundred cigars, dresses for the "frau," and "kinder" and linen sufficient to supply the family for a year. These are considered articles of personal baggage and not subject to duty. But the immigrant may, with an eye to the future or with an intention of speculating, pack into his chest a few knick-nacks, an extra quantity of cloth or material for clothing, or it may be musical instruments or even jewelry of value. There is no particular harm in this, provided no attempt is made at concealment from the Customs officers when the baggage is inspected. If the immigrant openly states the facts, attempts no subterfuge, and exposes the nature of the goods he has with him, he will meet with no trouble, but will have his dutiable goods appraised in the regular form, and be allowed to depart on his journey as speedily as possible.

THE PROFESSIONAL SMUGGLER.

It is with the professional smuggler—he or she, who makes a business of traveling for the purpose of carrying on their vocation—that the Customs officers have to deal, and the operations of whom this article is intended to expose. There are instances on record in the department where persons have been detected time after time in smuggling goods at the emigrant depot in Castle Garden—men, and women, too, who have realized fortunes by these nefarious practices—who make it a business to travel in the steerage of steamers disguised as immigrants, hoping in this way to smuggle over valuable goods. These people, with their insinuating manners, form the acquaintance of some of their fellow-passengers, and during the voyage manage to induce them to aid in the smuggling operation by packing among their baggage some of the articles intended to be brought into port. Thus the immigrant is often made the victim and suffers accordingly. The goods which are attempted to be smuggled are sent to the seizure department for confiscation, and the baggage of the immigrant is detained, often many days, and then he is put to expense and annoyance for having, in an unguarded moment, permitted himself to be made the dupe of designing knaves. Professional smugglers oftener prefer to carry their goods themselves than to entrust them to the custody of any of their fellow-passengers. They are thoroughly disguised, profess to be very green, and when cornered, seek to wriggle out of the scrape by bribing the officers. In this they are never successful, however, for the customs' inspectors scorn to take a bribe, and besides, as the offering thereof implies guilt, the chances for confiscation of the goods, and consequent legitimate moieties, are almost certain. Professional smugglers have been known, after their goods were sent to the seizure department and then undergoing the process of confiscation, to manage in some way to get the articles out, and thus realize almost the original sum by the dangerous speculation. To do this would of course require any amount of perjury, but for that their consciences are prepared, and the outlay of considerable money in the way of brokers' fees, &c. One case is mentioned as illustrating the hooks and crooks which are sometimes resorted to. Some months ago one of the inspectors at Castle Garden detected a small keg of brandy in the baggage of an immigrant. The keg was duly marked, and sent to the seizure department for confiscation. A few months after, this identical keg was found in the baggage of another immigrant, and was positively identified by the private mark of the inspector.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SMUGGLING.

A few of the cases, among many that are on record in the customs department at Castle Garden, will give the reader some idea of the extent of the business prosecuted by so-called immigrants, and the skill and patience required to detect them.

Less than a month ago, a steerage passenger by one of the German steamers was quite thoroughly searched by one of the inspectors, as from his manner it was suspected that he had articles of value concealed about his person. The officer was about giving up his task, and directed the man to dress himself again, when a peculiar smile of satisfaction on the passenger's countenance led the inspector to renew his search. This time his labors were rewarded, for sewed in the passenger's undershirt were found several silver watches, a gold bracelet set with pearls and in the center was an ornament in the shape of a locket, which, upon being opened, was found to contain a beautiful gold watch inlaid with diamonds. This man, on first being questioned, declared that he could not speak a word of English, but he soon found an intelligible tongue when he saw that his trick was discovered.

Another man by the same steamer was also closely searched, and sixty-one watches were found sewed in his undershirt.

Somewhat recently another rich case turned up. A German Jew, meanly dressed, and apparently as poor as the poorest immigrant that comes to our shores was put through the searching process, and finally the officer detected in one corner of his pantaloons pocket a small wallet, which was found to contain two valuable diamonds, one worth $400 and the other $325.

One of the richest cases came up on Thursday. A steerage passenger had with him as baggage three very large cases, which he represented to contain wearing apparel, some grape-vines and other articles of no consequence. Upon opening one of the cases a forty-gallon cask was rolled out. At the bottom of this cask was an immense Limburger cheese; in the center of the cask was a twenty-gallon keg of prime brandy, surrounded with prunes and other dried fruit. The other boxes were partially filled with grape-vines and peach and pear-tree scions.

One man was searched a short time ago, and around his person were found two whole pieces of silk, while in the legs of his pantaloons were stowed several yards of valuable ribbon.

"The Jewelry Man," as he is termed by the inspectors, has crossed the ocean several times on smuggling expeditions. On a recent occasion goods belonging to him were found on the person of a lad whom he had employed to smuggle the things across. This time there were seized three clocks, two patent-lever watches, and a quantity of valuable jewelry. On another occasion some clocks belonging to this man were found in a box which contained walnuts. The owner of the box protested that it had nothing in it but walnuts, but a little probing revealed the truth.

A woman was observed to waddle rather queerly as she came off the boat from a steamer some time ago, and she was accordingly invited into the boudoir of the female inspector. When she emerged fourteen boxes of cigars were left in the room, which the woman had concealed under her skirts. Another woman managed to stow away eight packages of tobacco and ten boxes of cigars in a similar manner.

On another occasion eight pounds of sewing silk and twenty-nine pairs of kid gloves were found to have been used for the purpose of stuffing the petticoat of a female passenger who came over in the steerage. About the same time the pannier of a woman was observed to be quite prominent, and upon being dissected the ornament was found to be stuffed with fifty yards of costly silk.

The female inspector on duty at Castle Garden asserts that she has found "joupons" and pads for dresses stuffed with valuable laces, silks and jewelry.

A few days ago a cursory examination by one of the inspectors aroused his suspicion that that the baggage of an immigrant contained something which was liable to seizure. The man protested against being detained but to no avail, and his baggage was closely searched. They found therein several musical instruments, stuff for umbrella covers, dress goods, &c., some of which were concealed in the false bottom of his chest.

On Friday a box was sent to the seizure-room at Castle Garden, from the steamer *Breman*, the owner of which offered the inspector $7 50 to pass it while he was on the steamer, but the officer refused. Upon searching a large number cheap tobacco boxes were found. Had this man made no attempt at concealment, but told the officer what he had, it is very likely that the dutiable articles would have been simply sent to the appraisers, when a trifling duty would have been assessed and the man could have gone on his way rejoicing. But his offer to pay the officer makes his case look somewhat suspicious. He had been in this country before, and could not claim to be ignorant of the customs regulations.

One of the most noted cases was that of a woman giving the name of OLDFIELD, who came over in January, for the third or fourth time, having on her person and in her baggage a variety of articles of jewelry on which she did not intend to pay duty to the Government. After her trick was discovered she was very much abashed but "faced" the officer down in the most persistent manner, until he called her by name and showed her that he fully recognized her as an old offender. She then admitted that she had told a falsehood, but did not appear to feel any contrition for her misdeeds, only expressing regret at the prospective loss of her goods. Many more instances might be given of detected attempts at smuggling, but the above will be sufficient for the present.

A CHARITABLE VIEW.

It must not be inferred from the instances cited above that any large class of immigrants are smugglers. That professionals adopt the garb of immigrants in the hope of succeeding in their plans, and thus throw suspicion upon a very worthy class of people, is true, and it requires a nice discrimination on the part of the officers to determine whom to suspect and whom to pass. The German immigrants are, of course, ignorant of our language and revenue regulations. Many of them think they do no harm when they stow away in their luggage articles which are subject to duty. They may have a few yards of flannel or broadcloth, which is intended to be made into garments for themselves or children at some future time. With such cases as these the officers are justly lenient, and give the immigrant no trouble. Tobacco and cigars—provided the quantity is not large—are also passed unmolested, and so also are spirituous liquors, when they are not more than a bottle or two. But if the immigrant seeks to smuggle through a keg, or quantity less than thirty gallons or more than half a gallon of spirituous liquor, the spirits are seized as being illegal importation.

The inspectors state that they are seldom called upon to interfere with the property of a genuine immigrant, and ordinarily the baggage is passed with sufficient examination only to show its real character. Collector GRINNELL has instructed the Inspectors to be very lenient in their dealings with honest immigrants notto cause them unnecessary trouble, and to facilitate their speedy departure for their destination. This is a humane view of the matter which does credit to the heart of the Collector.

INSPECTING A SHIP.

On Friday our reporter paid a visit to the steam-ship *Bremen*, lying at Hoboken, for the purpose of observing the manner in which the custom officers discharge their very onerous and by no means agreeable duties.

The baggage belonging to the few cabin passengers was sent to the dock, where it was examined by officers under the direction of District Officer KIRK. The baggage was then removed by the passengers, who went on their way rejoicing.

Next came the examination of the luggage of the immigrant passengers. This was contained in boxes and bundles and chests of every variety. One by one the packages were opened by the owners, and then the inspectors proceeded to rummage among the contents. Carefully-bound bundles were unwrapped, and a thorough examination made in each instance, after which the package would be closed, the Inspector's mark chalked on the lid and the luggage sent over the side into the barge. The work progressed as rapidly as possible for several hours, the immigrants meanwhile looking on complacently and exhibiting little or no nervousness at the operation. Occasionally one passenger would appear a little anxious with respect to the result of the investigation, and one or two were in considerable haste to get their particular packages out of the clutches of the officers. These parties were subjected to a thorough search, as the suspicions of the officers were aroused by their manner that all might not be exactly right. At last the examination was concluded, the last piece of baggage was transferred to the barge, and then came the disembarkation of the immigrants to take another step onward for their future homes in the Far West. The barge was towed to Castle Garden, where the immigrants were landed. As they filed slowly past the officers, three women from the number were invited to step into the room of the female inspector. One of these, a buxom German *frau*, made considerable resistance and did not desire to accept the invitation. She evidently mistrusted that she was caught, and that her self-congratulations, when her baggage was passed, were premature. The persuasive eloquence of Officer MULLER—who is one of the Police officers detailed for duty at Castle Garden—were effective, and she was introduced to Mrs. JENNIE FERRIS, who in a few moments discovered several yards of fine silk concealed on the person of the woman. Nothing was found on the other women, who were soon permitted to join their companions.

Thus ended the inspection of the passengers by the *Bremen*. The only cases of smuggling detected were the woman above referred to and the man with the tobacco-boxes. This was considered by the officers rather a poor day's work.

THE SEIZURES.

By the regulations of the Customs Department, as at present enforced, articles seized and liable to confiscation are receipted for and then sent to the public store. The facts attending each case are reported at once to Mr. CLARK, chief of the seizure department, who examines the evidence and reports the same to the Collector, who determines what disposition shall be made of the goods.

If the articles are confiscated by due process of law they are sold, and the proceeds divided in certain proportions among the inspector, the Collector, surveyor, naval officer and the Government. If there is not sufficient evidence elicited to justify the condemnation, the goods are released and the owner goes on his way. If he has offered money to the officer in such a way as to lead to the impression that he sought to bribe him, the money is sent to the seizure department, there to await the determination of the proper officers.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Under the regulations of the Custom-house, which have been in operation heretofore, dutiable goods in possession of immigrants, have been sent to the Appraiser's store. Here action upon them would necessarily be delayed one or two days and sometimes longer, and finally the owner would have to procure the services of a broker to obtain the release of the goods. This involved expense, and the delay to the immigrant compelled him to expend from his little hoard extravagant sums, oftentimes for the subsistence of his family. Similar delays attended the release of goods which were sent to the seizure store, and indeed under the old system many abuses crept in which it is the determination of the Collector to correct.

A REORGANIZATION.

The gentlemen employed in the customs department at Castle Garden during Mr. GRINNELL's administration, and who are now [illegible] charged thereby, are believed to be conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and have certainly presented a better record of deeds done than any of their predecessors. Capt. PECK is in charge of the Bureau, and the inspectors are Messrs. J. L. CHAPMAN and WALKER. The female inspector is Mrs. JENNIE FERRIS. That the department is to be reorganized is no reflection on the honesty and faithfulness of these persons, but the Collector, seeing that abuses existed, has determined to reconstruct the bureau, and with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, thoroughly reform the manner of doing business.

For this purpose, Mr. C. S. TUNIS was appointed March 18, Superintendent of Customs at Castle Garden, and will enter upon the active discharge of his duties in a few days. Mr. TUNIS has been for some years in the employ of the Government, is well qualified for the duty to which he has been assigned, and will doubtless prove as efficient in his new sphere as he has been in the past.

It is probable that the bureau will be independent to an extent sufficient to enable the superintendent to discharge the duties without interference from any other officer except his immediate superior. The working force of the office will probably be increased so as to provide for greater watchfulness while the baggage is being examined and after it has passed inspection. Some suitable place should be provided for the safe custody of the valuables taken from passengers, and to this end the quarters of the department will probably be enlarged so as to afford greater accommodation for the officials engaged. It is proposed to detail a competent clerk from the appraiser's department for the purpose of promptly assessing the value of the goods being passed, and then the duties will be at once collected.

As soon as proper arrangements can be made, about which there will be no delay, the organization of the bureau will be completed, and then and thereafter immigrants can rely upon being passed through the City "bag and baggage" in such a way as will give them a good opinion of the officers who attend upon them, and remove from their minds any unpleasant impressions they may receive of this "gateway" to their future homes from false representations.

THE FALLEN HOUSE DISASTER.

Investigation by Coroner Keenan—Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses to the Disaster—Statements by the Workmen and Experts.

An investigation was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of the DONNELLY family, who were killed on the 27th ult. by the sudden and terrific fall of a large unoccupied five-story brick building in West Forty-sixth-street, near the Tenth-avenue. The names of the victims are as follows: Benjamin Donnelly, aged thirty-six; Rose Donnelly, his wife, aged thirty-five; Catharine Ann Donnelly, aged ten; William Quigg Donnelly, aged four, and Hugh Donnelly, aged fifteen months. The examination was witnessed by a large assemblage of people, who thronged the room. The first witnesses called were Mrs. ELIZABETH KELLY, of Holmesburg, Penn., a sister of Mrs. DONNELLY, and Mr. CARSON MILLER, of No. 604 West Forty-third-street, a brother-in-law. They simply identified the remains of the deceased as those of the DONNELLY family. The examination of witnesses then proceeded as follows:

JAMES WHITE, of No. 631 West Forty-sixth-street, testified that he was slightly acquainted with DONNELY and his family, as he resided next door; he saw the building fall on Sunday last, at about two o'clock P. M.; he first saw DONNELLY in the yard helping to replace a board on a stable about 1:45 P.M., and afterward return to his house; a few minutes after he saw the unfinished building fall over; he was at the window of his house at the moment and looking at the building; he saw a portion of the wall give way, and the entire building seemed to turn round before falling; first or second story seemed to give way first; he then ran into the street and saw that part of the big building had fallen on the Donnelly homestead; he and others then began pulling off the ruins from the sufferers; there was nothing seen or heard of the DONNELLYS at first, and as he peered into a hole he asked if any one was alive, receiving no answer; he then started for the Police, as the crowd was becoming excited and troublesome; he did not join the work, as he was exhausted.

JACOB GODEY, of No. 25 Downing-street, testified that he is a bricklayer by trade, and had been employed on the front wall of the demolished building; he saw nothing in the mode of erection in the building that was wrong, as the mortar and brick he used were all good, and the other materials were of the same description, as far as he could see; he stopped work on Saturday afternoon; he visited the building on Sunday, and believed that it would not have fallen had the storm not occurred.

DAVID JARDINE, of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, testified that he is an architect; he had visited the fallen building; as far as he could see, the cause of its fall was the violence of the storm; the building materials in great part were of good quality; some portions were not so good; the frost had interfered to some extent in the building of the walls; the mortar was defective and poor in quality; there was nothing else wrong that he could see; the mortar appeared to have been frozen, and thawed without an opportunity to dry again; he only judged from appearances; he could not express any opinion as to the appearance of the building, which could not be judged by the appearance of the ruins; the mortar, some of it, had been made of loam, but the greater part had been made of the best of sand; if mortar is frozen, and thaws before it dries in a frozen state, its adhesive quality is greatly impaired; the mortar used in the first floor was made of loam; he did not say that that was the cause of the disaster, as many buildings composed of worse materials still stand; he did not know whether the building was erected in conformity with the law, except that the law required sharp sand.

JOHN DERR, of No. 41 Marion-street, testified that he was the foreman employed on the unfinished building, which was commenced the latter part of February for Mr. FITZGERALD by Mr. GEORGE DERR; he knew nothing of the contract made between them; a cellar about twenty-five feet long had been dug under the front part after the building had been begun; the foundation had been built on good bottom, though he did not know whether it was made ground or not; the foundation had been laid with stone and water cement; work was done every day that proved favorable; once the easterly wall had been pulled down a distance of seven feet at the first story, as the frost had thrown it out of shape; it was rebuilt with cement in some places, and good mortar in the remainder; that was the only part that was taken down and relaid; part of the mortar became frozen after it had been laid, more especially the first story, when they braced it to keep the wall from bulging; the mortar froze dry, and could not be chipped with a knife; on Saturday, the day before the fall, all the walls had been built up to the fourth story, and one of the walls was run up to the fifth story; the rear and front walls were not up to that height; Mr. DERR had purchased the materials, and witness got the sand at the dock at the foot of Forty-sixth-street from the sloop of Mr. DONNELLY; it was good sand; the lime was purchased from PECK & WANDELL, and was first class common lime; the bricks were got from the same firm, and were good hard brick, with a small part pale brick; witness did not test any of the mortar above the first story; he considered the cause of the disaster to be that of the storm; he had no other reason.

PATRICK LEARY, of 551 West Thirtieth-street, testified that he is a laborer, and had worked on the building, where he made the mortar, which work he had done for five or six years, and could tell good quality from bad; he made all the mortar used on the building, which he considered to be of good quality; there had been some loam used in the cement for the first story, but not enough to injure or weaken it; the mortar had been frozen after being laid; when mortar is frozen in the beds fresh lime is put in to connect it, and he had done so in each instance it had occurred.

MARC DIDLITZ, of No. 317 East Fifty-eighth-street, testified that he is a builder and had examined the fallen building in West Forty-sixth-street; he considered the bricks and mortar to be as good as is ordinarily used, and had examined several parts of the ruins; he would not form any opinion as to the cause of the fall, though he would say, judging from the reported condition of the building before the catastrophe, that the fall was caused by the rain beating against and the high wind prevailing.

WM. D. TALLMAN, of No. 277 Eighth-avenue, a stone-cutter, testified that he is an inspector of buildings in the Department of Inspection and Survey of Buildings; he had seen the fallen building since Sunday, and had inspected it every working day since it was commenced; there was nothing unusual in the construction of the building; he had examined the materials used, and found them to be of good quality; the walls were of proper thickness, and the requirements of the laws had been complied with in every particular; there were no complaints made by any one in reference to the building; it had not been condemned; the only part of the building that had been affected by frost was the eastern gable; the frost twisted that wall and the foreman commenced to take it down the next day of his own accord; there was nothing wrong in the construction of the building to his knowledge; his opinion was that the disaster had been caused by the north-east wind on Sunday striking the highwestern wall and throwing it over, taking away the support of the beams and thus throwing the eastern wall, the rest of the building going down in the same way; it is customary to leave buildings in this state; the building standing alone, there being no other house within 200 feet of the eastern wall, and none within seventy-five feet of the western gable is the reason that this building fell, the wind having a greater effect upon it; he knew of no precaution that could have been used to prevent the falling of the building; the walls were all well braced from each tier of beams, and there were iron anchors attached to the beams; there is no law to prevent the erection of buildings in Winter.

EDWARD K. ORRELL, of No. 333 West Forty-third-street, a reed-maker, who considered himself well acquainted with the construction of buildings, testified that he had examined the materials, and he considered there had not been enough lime used in the mortar, and the sand was too coarse; he could not say what proportion of lime there was to the sand; he didn't think there was enough lime.

MARTIN BUCKLEY, a Sound boatmen, testified that loam had been used in the mortar, and he believed that would tend to weaken the walls.

DR. WOOSTER BEACH then testified that he had made a medical examination of the bodies of the deceased; he found all had sustained a fracture of the skull, and the parents had legs broken; all of the bodies exhibited traces of severe bruises; he had no hesitation in saying that death had been caused by these injuries, the result of the mass of bricks falling upon the deceased, as already described by previous witnesses.

Coroner KEENAN then declared the case to be closed, and informed the jury that their duty was simply to determine the cause of death, which in his opinion had been clearly shown by the evidence. Considerable had been said previous to the examination of witnesses about the building which had fallen being improperly constructed, and the walls having been out of plumb. He had endeavored to ascertain if such was the fact, but it had not been proved by evidence presented. The jury might feel disposed to find a verdict of censure against some of the parties connected with the building, but he thought it proper to inform them that a censure by a Coroner's jury really amounted to nothing, as the law took no cognizance of such censure. If the relatives of the deceased wished to obtain redress they could resort to the civil Courts in a suit for damages.

The jury rendered the following as their verdict:

That the deceased came to their deaths from injuries sustained by the fall of a building in course of erection [illegible] day of March, 1870. We find also that the fall of said walls was occasioned by the [illegible] storm prevailing on said day.

Little CHARLEY DONNELLY, the sole survivor of the ill-fated family, is reported to be in a favorable condition, and he is now expected to fully recover.

THE DISPUTED SUPERVISORSHIP.

Motion for a Mandamus Compelling the Appointment of Mr. Foley—Argument on Both Sides—Decision Reserved.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, Mr. WM. O. BARTLETT, assisted by Mr. R. D. HATCH, made application for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to appoint Mr. JOHN FOLEY Supervisor of the City of New-York in the place of HENRY SMITH, who at present occupies the position. In December last an election for Supervisor for the City and County of New-York took place here, and the law provides that in such elections the highest number of votes should be declared by the Board of Canvassers, and that the Mayor should appoint as Supervisor the person receiving such highest number. The election took place, and with the following result: 113,405 for WALTER ROCHE, 63,960 for HENRY SMITH, and 34,593 for JOHN FOLEY. Mr. ROCHE was accordingly declared elected. At that time Mr. SMITH held the office of Police Commissioner, and the act of April 27, 1869, section 2, provided that all votes cast at any election for any person holding the office of Police Commissioner shall be void, consequently the votes recorded in his favor possessed no legal importance. As a consequence of Mr. SMITH's inability to occupy the position, Mr. FOLEY, having the next largest record, was entitled to the appointment of Supervisor by the Mayor on the fourth Wednesday in December, 1869. He accordingly demanded the commission but the Mayor refused to grant it and appointed, HENRY SMITH instead. The counsel in the case read a number of authorities, among others the opinions of Lord MANSFIELD, Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, &c., to show that a "mandamus should be granted wherever a man is entitled to an office or function and there is no other legal remedy." It would be contended on the part of Mr. SMITH that the appointment of Mr. FOLEY could not be obtained because Mr. SMITH retained the position, but the means by which he attained it destroyed all his hopes of permanency. He was not legally elected, and his receiving the commission from the Mayor was of no consequence. What would be the right of suffrage if it were once judicially determined in this City that legal votes could be outweighed and counterbalanced by void ones? He maintained that the action of those who decided the appointment of Mr. SMITH, was but an attempt to disfranchise the electors, and to establish by judicial decision that elections in this State were to be carried by the majority of votes, no matter by what means they were to be obtained. If the decision of the Mayor were endorsed by legal action it would be a positive proof that the people had no rights beyond what the officials who govern it desire. This commission, however, was so glaringly illegal that no arguments could be put forward in its defense that could have weight with the Court.

Mr. E. J. VANDERPOEL, on the part of the respondent, argued that the commission was perfectly legal and tenable. When the return of the election was brought to the Mayor, and the Board of Canvassers had shown that Mr. SMITH had the second highest number of votes for Supervisor, without having any judicial functions whatever, he followed the duty pointed out to him by the law and appointed Mr. SMITH to this office. Since then he has exercised the powers of Supervisor, has discharged the duties and received the emoluments attaching to the office, and was in law as well as in fact the rightful incumbent of the office. He contended that that appointment being made the Mayor had no authority to revoke it, and instanced a similar case, that of EWEN vs. THOMPSON, tried in Philadelphia before Judge STREHEEN, where the appointment received legal sanction.

Judge INGRAHAM—If A had more votes than B, and B by mistake was appointed, would this apply?

Mr. VANDERPOEL maintained that it would, for the commission once given was irrevocable.

Judge INGRAHAM—If the Mayor appointed a man who had not the highest number of votes, what then?

Mr. VANDERPOEL—Even though he performs his duty illegally. I am not aware of any law which gives another the appointment after the fourth Wednesday in December of that year. Our argument is that when the electors desired one man in the position of Supervisor it would be unjust to place another man in his stead.

Mr. BARTLETT said the real purpose of Mr. SMITH's commission was a suppression of the rights of the people and should be promptly checked. He asked the Court to pronounce upon the illegality and injustice of such a proceeding and sustain the action of the people.

Judge INGRAHAM reserved his decision.

GERMAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Third Day's Session—Facts and Statistics.

Yesterday the third day's session of the Eastern German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the German Church, in Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Rev. Bishop AMES presiding. The session was opened with reading the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. J. W. DINGER, of Boston.

The Bishop appointed the Committee on Examinations for next year, and the examination of elders was continued.

The Committee on Education made a report with regard to Wallace College at Berea, Ohio. According to the report of the trustees, the property belonging to that institution amounts to $77,068 71. Rev. Prof. A. LOEBENSTEIN, of the college, made an address in its behalf. Resolutions recommending the college and favoring its support were adopted. A resolution for establishing parochial schools reported by the Committee was withdrawn on a recommendation of the Bishop. Rev. J. W. FREUND, of Newark, N. J., remarked that the introduction of German as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools, in localities where there was a large number of German residents, would reduce the support of sectarian schools by the German element in this country. A vote on lay delegation was taken by ballot, which resulted as follows: Against lay delegation, 22 votes; for lay delegation, 7 votes.

It was resolved to hold the next year's Conference at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Committee to whom the reports of the Book Committee were referred, recommended that they be placed on file.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we are much gratified at the fact that none of the brethren received yesterday into the full connection of the Conference is addicted to the unnatural and injurious habit of using tobacco, and that we earnestly advise them ever to continue in the same good way.

A report of the Committee on Church Extension was read and recommitted.

A report of the Committee on Missions was read and adopted. The statistics of the two districts of New-York and Philadelphia holding this Conference, were read. They furnish the following interesting figures for last year: Members, 2,514; members on probation, 629; local preachers, 26; adults baptized, 14; children baptized, 528; churches, 33; probable value of churches, $323,300; parsonages, 18; probable value of parsonages, $57,300; Sunday-schools, 43; officers and teachers, 733; scholars, 3,653; volumes in libraries, 8,344.

Today Rev. Bishop AMES will preach at the Fortieth-street German Church in the forenoon, and Rev. Prof. LOEBENSTEIN, of Berea, Ohio, in the afternoon.

To-morrow the Conference will conclude its sessions.

Railroad Sale in Brooklyn.

The franchise and all appurtenances of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, running from North Second-street, E. D., to Middle Village, were disposed of, at public auction, at the Commercial Sales-room, No. 369 Fulton-street, at noon yesterday, for $49,000, as follows:

The eastern division, extending from Metropolitan-avenue, near Bushwick, to Middle Village, a distance of three and one half miles, was first sold under a judgment of the Supreme Court, in favor of Mr. CHARLES M. RANDALL, for $80,000. Before the commencement of the sale, Mr. KNOXON, on behalf of the Mechanics' National Bank of Syracuse, protested against the sale on the ground that the bank had bought the property at a Sheriff's sale for $20,036 46, and any person now purchasing the property, except from the bank, would do so at their peril. Mr. WM. JOHNSON, on behalf of Capt. AUSTIN MYERS, claimed all the real estate, barns, sheds, rolling stock, and all other stock of the Company except the track. GERARD M. STEVENS, Esq., referee, declined to notice the protests and the property was bought for $9,000 by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, the terms being ten per cent. each, and the balance on or before the 2d of May next.

The western division was then offered, and a similar protest entered on behalf of the bank. The sale, however, proceeded, and the property which was sold pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, in favor of WILLIAM PEET, and others, for $91,000, was purchased by Mr. JOHN B. ELEVILL and associates for $40,000, on the above written terms.

Cases Before the Special Sessions.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices LEDWITH, DOWLING and BIXBY, a charge of assault was made against a Frenchman named ROBERT BERGLE by a young girl named MARY ANN TAYLOR. The complainant said she was met by the prisoner at the corner of Church and Thomas streets while going from the Albemarle Hotel, where she is employed, on a visit to her mother, and was knocked down by him. He claimed that he ran against her accidentally. He was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days. THOMAS J. GEARY was sent to the Penitentiary for five months for having "snatched" a bank-note from the hands of EUGENE FERGUS in the public street. PATRICK HARRINGTON was fined $5 for having driven a horse while the animal was in an unfit condition. The Court then adjourned after disposing of about twenty-three small cases.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. J. G. BENNETT sailed for Europe yesterday, in the French steamer *Lafayette*, by the way of Havre and Brest. A number of personal friends bade him good-bye on the steamer, wishing him a successful voyage and an equally successful return, bringing with him the trophies of victory.

CHARLES F. WEISS, a German, died at No. 74 First-avenue on Wednesday, from unknown causes, The four attending physicians all differed on the case, and it was alleged that death had resulted from a blow on the face, inflicted six weeks ago by some unknown person. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, when Dr. CUSHMAN made a post-mortem examination, and ascertained that death resulted from apoplexy.

The steamer *Leo*, Capt. DEARBORN, from Savannah, which arrived at this port yesterday A. M., ran up to the City without reporting or waiting to be boarded at Quarantine, and was remanded back by the Health Officer for non-compliance with the law.

Two Spaniards, named FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ and JOSEPH GOMEZ, found with 1,000 unstamped cigars in their possession in Broad-street, were held for trial by Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday.

Miss MAUD ERNEST denies that she spoke in favor of spiritualism in her lecture the other evening. In that case she most certainly was misunderstood.

Mr. FRED. KNOWLAND, General Agent of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, received a telegraphic dispatch from Omaha, yesterday, announcing that freight was now being conveyed straight to and from San Francisco by means of ferry-boats without transhipment at Alemeda as heretofore.

It will be seen by reference to our list of religious notices that a sermon will be preached this evening at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., in behalf of the Shepherd's Fold. This institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church having for Trustees prominent evangelical clergymen and laymen, and a ladies' association of well-known influence and earnestness, commends itself to the charitable.

The Chamberlain reports that he has received the sum of $10,957 16 as proceeds of interest for the month of March on public moneys of City and County, making, with previous payments, the total sum of $209,401 82 paid into the Treasury on such account.

The Ninth Regiment National Guard gave a promenade concert last night, inaugurating their new band under the leadership of M. J. O'BRIEN. The drill-room was elegantly decorated. The new Colonel, JAMES FISK, JR., was present in mufti, as well as the Ex-Colonel and the officers and members generally. There was, of course, a large attendance of ladies, and the usual care and hospitality of the regiment was extended to their guests.

A preliminary meeting was held by a number of German residents on Tompkins-square, at No. 135 Avenue A, last night, Mr. V. SCHLAEFER presiding, in order to oppose the preparing of concrete pavement on the square on account of its being obnoxious to the neighborhood for stench and smoke. The meeting organized permanently by electing officers, and then adjourned to Wednesday next.

FREDERICK BECK, formerly employed at No. 31 Beekman-street, was yesterday committed for examination by Justice FOWLER, at the Jefferson Police Court. He was charged by G. BUCKINGHAM, of the firm of BUCKINGHAM & BROWN, brokers and bankers, at No. 6 Wall-street, with having fraudulently obtained $150 from him on the 30th of October last by representing that he was a member of the firm of F. WERBUSCH & CO. The firm being known to the complainant by reputation, he gave the prisoner the money.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, March 26, 228; Sunday, March 27, 90; Monday, March 28, 171; Tuesday, March 29, 254; Wednesday, March 30, 203; Thursday, March 31, 195; Friday, April 1, 206—total, 1,347.

The following are the vital statistics of the week ending yesterday, exclusive of the public institutions, which were not reported: Still-births, 48; births, 333; marriages, 127; deaths, 437.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fight occurred in the liquor shop No. 100 Jones-street, during which JACK SUPPLE, a boatman, was stabbed in the head by MATHEW WALSH, of No. 102 James-street. The wound was not serious, and as SUPPLE would not prefer a charge against the assailant no arrest was made.

The members of the Williams Literary Union met at No. 274 Grand-street last evening, and elected the following officers: President, F. W. Pollock; Vice-President, J. E. Maloney; Secretary, Stephen White; Critic, K. Gilkenson; Treasurer, A. Stern; Librarian, H. Lowenthal; Assistant Librarian, W. Brinsley Sheridan Kane.

Prof. RAPHAEL delivered an interesting lecture last evening at Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Literary Association, on the circulation of the blood. Mr. PETER COOPER presided, and the simple yet intelligible manner in which the lecturer treated his subject was greeted with frequent applause.

The Cuban League met at the Spingler House last evening, Gen. M. T. MCMAHON presiding, and completed their arrangements for the grand mass-meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. Col. ETHAN ALLEN was selected to prepare the resolutions.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the Morgue, over the body of MICHAEL HARRINGTON, who died in Bellevue Hospital from injuries accidentally sustained by a fall in the street.

WM. MURRAY was arrested yesterday in the Sixth Ward under suspicious circumstances, and found in possession of several burglar's tools. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs he was held for trial.

BRIDGET NOCHVER and CLASENIA LANT quarreled yesterday at No. 87 Oliver-street, when BRIDGET struck her opponent on the face with a shovel, smashing her nose. She was held for trial by Justice DOWLING at the Tombs.

Deputy Sheriffs GEORGE HICKEY and JOSEPH DEMPSEY were assigned to watch REYNOLDS, the murderer, at the Tombs, yesterday. They were relieved in the evening by Deputy Sheriffs BERNARD O'NEILL and BERNARD CASTELLO.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, four lads of about fifteen, named JAMES ROONEY, PETER DONELLY, JOHN O'CONNOR and EDWARD O'DONNELL, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a lot of rope from the wagon of GEORGE N. MANCHESTER. The article was found at the house of MARGARET GILROY, No. 629 West Forty-eighth-street, who admitted having bought it from one of the boys. The precocious rogues were held for examination by Alderman CUNNINGHAM.

A call for a meeting of the Order of United Americans, yesterday, resulted in the appearance of some two dozen individuals at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. It transpired that the object of the meeting was to attempt to revive the Know Nothing agitation, and that a well-known sensational story writer was at the head of the movement.

Yesterday afternoon the body of a drowned man was found in the water at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street. He was dressed in dark pants, and wore two knitted under-shirts and a jacket above them, together with a soldier's overcoat. He had dark hair, of a sandy color, and appeared to be about thirty-five years of age.

The Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau reports that for the past week there were 75 applications for male and 775 for female help; 134 males and 580 females applied for situations, and employment was found for 70 male and 575 females.

BROOKLYN.

The Judson case is now fairly submitted to United States Commissioner JONES. Mr. SANDERSON, counsel for the defendant, has detailed sundry points for the consideration of the Court. The first of these is, that Mr. JUDSON being simply a clerk to the Postmaster, was amenable to him only, and that he was not, therefore, responsible to the Government. The second is, that the charge of felonious appropriation has not been established, and that, for any proof to the contrary, any errors that existed might simply have resulted from carelessness. On these grounds he claims the discharge of the defendant.

Mr. C. B. LE BURAN, a New-York broker, and his clerk named HEIMSCH, who, about three months ago, were held in bail of $10,000 each, to answer to a charge of receiving stolen bonds to the value of $6,000, applied yesterday by counsel at Court of Oyer and Terminer for release, on the ground that two terms had been allowed to pass without a trial. Decision was reserved.

Inspector DANIEL F. JONES, of the License Department, has submitted his annual report of the number of licenses granted and money received therefor during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending April 1, 1870, to his Honor, Mayor KALBFLEISCH. The total number of licenses granted was 3,993, and the amount collected, $12,566. The total sum collected in 1868 and 1869 was $11,463 50, being an increase of $1,003, the largest sum collected since the organization of the Department.

There were twenty-two fires in Brooklyn during the month of March just closed. Five occurred from unknown causes; two were caused by supposed incendiarism, and the remainder from various causes, generally carelessness on the part of those who owned or occupied the buildings in which they occurred. The losses and insurances, as far as they could be ascertained, are as follows: Loss on buildings, $26,985; loss on stock, $46,230; insurance on buildings, $61,700; insurance on stock, $54,600; estimated actual loss, $62,255.

In the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, before Hon. WM. D. VEEDER, the following wills were proved during the past week: Charles Congress, $1,000; Frederic A. Brady, $5,000, and Beckwith T. Williams, $2,000, all of the City of Brooklyn. The following wills were rejected: George Willington and John Mulligan, both of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Anne Maria Funk, Margaret Corwin, James Briscol, Jacob Schneider, Edwin C. Curtis, George Kent and George Willington, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Annie Schneider were granted to Conrad Flad; of Jane Holt to James Dunn, and of Joseph S. Flanigan to Henry D. Birdsall, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. THOMAS WESTRUP, who has for several years resided in Mexico, will be ordained a minister of the gospel at the Strong-place Baptist Church to-morrow evening. Mexico is to be his field of labor.

The arrests for last week were 236 against 295 during the previous one.

LONG ISLAND.

The following are the nominations for Supervisors of the several towns of Queens County: Oyster Bay—Townsend W. Cox, Dem.; Charles H. Jones, Rep. North Hempstead—Henry Ramson, Dem.; John M. Clark, Rep. Hempstead—Carmen Cornelius, Dem.; Henry Pearsall, Rep. Jamaica—James Nostrand, Dem. Flushing—E. A. Lawrence, Dem.; Town Association, same candidate. Newtown—Charles D. Covert, Dem.; Tax-payers, without reference to party, Henry Leveridge.

The following are the officers elected by the Flushing and Northside Railroad, by the Directors: In place of Conrad Poppenhusen, who shortly leaves for Europe for an extended tour, John J. Locke, President; Morris Franklin, Vice-President; E. A. Hinsdale, Secretary; Hermann C. Poppenhusen, Treasurer; John J. Locke, Conrad Poppenhusen and E. B. Hinsdale, Executive Committee.

Friday evening, as the 6¼ train west from Hunter's Point, on the Flushing Railroad was approaching Woodside, WM. H. NAFIS, Esq., a lawyer of No. 296 Broadway, attempted to cross in a light wagon, but seeing that it was impossible, turned, but not soon enough to clear the train. One of the wheels was taken off, and Mr. NAFIS was thrown into the fence, receiving slight injury. The horse, with the wreck of the wagon attached, ran furiously down the street. Friends of Mr. NAFIS, passengers on the train, went to his assistence.

The question of taxing farmers as produce brokers, which has been mooted between the farmers of Long Island and the revenue officers, has been decided unfavorable to the claims to exemption put forward by the former. The farmers do not propose to acquiesce in the decision of Commission DELANO and Assessor CUMMINGS, but are going to hold a mass-meeting at Jamaica, on Tuesday evening, to concert measures for opposition to the special tax.

The following wills of persons have been admitted to probate during the past month in the Queens County Surrogate's Court: B. K. Stevens and James Nolan, of Newtown; Raynor R. Smith, of Hempstead; J. K. Denton and Frederick Conrad, of Flushing. Letters of administration have been issued upon the following estates: George Ellis and Anna M. Christ, of Newtown; Francis Abrams, Ann Whealy and John Carmen, of Hempstead; John Germain, of Oyster Bay; Catharine Benham and Lydia Ann Warner, of Flushing; Samuel Eldert and R. W. Greenfield, of Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Common Council of Newark have adopted the ordinance increasing the salary of the Mayor of the City to $2,500.

JOHN NESBITT, who shot his wife and a young man named THOMAS HARLEM, in Newark, a few days ago, has been held in $1,000 bail to answer.

J. LANGFELDT, news agent upon the Morris and Essex Railroad, was yesterday arrested in Newark and held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of selling without license, and of having failed to make returns to the revenue officers.

A team of horses, valued at about $400, was stolen from the stable of RUFUS HARRISON, of Livingston, during Friday night. The thieves are supposed to have escaped to this City with their plunder.

The liquor-saloon at No. 122 Provost-street, Jersey City, was damaged by fire at an early hour yesterday morning to the extent of about $1,000.

The People's Democratic Unions and the Independent German Clubs of the three cities composing Jersey City have merged themselves into one association, to be known as the Citizens' Association of Jersey City. Their object is to secure municipal reform.

In Hoboken, yesterday, Officer JAHNS captured $400 worth of contraband tobacco from two strangers, who escaped. The goods were delivered into custody to Commissioner HOFFMAN.

The barn upon BRYAN BRADY's premises in Elizabeth was consumed at an early hour yesterday morning by fire. Two carriages valued at $400 were lost in the flames. The loss upon the building is $300.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Commander L. A. BEARDSLEE will be detached from the Hydrographic Office on the 5th inst., and ordered to command the *Palos* on the 20th inst.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 1.—The United States steamer *Frolic*, from New-York, passed up to Norfolk.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 2—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Foggy	31
Halifax	N.	Clear	46
Boston	N. E.	Clear	43
New-York	N. E.	Raining	40
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	40
Wilmington, Del	N. E.	Cloudy	46
Washington	N. E.	Raining	42
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	47
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	56
Savannah	W.	Cloudy	61
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	50
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	53
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	52
Pittsburg	N. E.	Clear	45
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	46
Mobile	—	Clear	52
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	52
Key West	N.	Cloudy	67
Havana	N. E.	Clear	75

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 2—*In steam-ship Lafayette, for Havre.*—James G. Bennett, Jr., and servant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Torrance and maid, Miss Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Heminway, T. Heminway, Miss Heminway, Mme. la Marquise de Causiy and child, Franz Scheppers and 2 servants, Col. Wm. F Moller, Mrs. Wm. Moller and servant, Miss L. Moller, Mrs. Jas. Stebbins, Mrs. J. C. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Beardsley, Misses Kate and Louise Beardsley, Miss Josephine Beardsley, Miss Eva Day, Col. Minnie Bey, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Tiffany, Mrs. F. W. Welch, Miss Welsh, Mons. le Chevalier de Overbeck and lady, Mr. Brett, J. Henderson Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Howe and maid, Mrs. Geo. A. Fellows, Miss L. W. Olcott, Miss Mary Olcott, Miss Bartlett, F. A. Selover, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Beguelin, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Briss and child, Mr. Segundo, Mme. Vatot, Sig. and Mme. Abella and child, Mrs. F. F. Dufeis, B. W. Davis, Miss Davis, Mr. Strehler, C. Blanchin and servant, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Master K. Mygatt, Master A. Mygatt, C. E. Chesterman, Mrs. D. N. Botassi, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Waite, J. M. Jourrie, Mr. Gaspard, H. Gautran, Miss Ferrier, Miss Viguel Miss L. Mazuel, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Ghisi, Mr. Adrian, Mme. Parain, Mlle. Jacquet, Mrs. Lauriens, Mrs. F. Weill and 2 children, Rev. Father Mestre, Paula Sonza, Mr. and Mrs. Scheible and child, Mr. and Mrs. Argus and 3 children, Mrs. F. Dennot, Miss S. Lyle, Mrs. Moses and child, Miss Kieffer, Mr. Badell and son, L. Radice, J. P. M. Paul, C. Currie, Mr. Moullett, Mr. Bourquet, Mr. Lacompte, F. Martin, A. Ringanback, E. Morris, Mrs. M. Tabourette, E. M. Blottiere, Mrs. and Miss Neiss, E. Fait, Henri Martin, Alfred Chanvet.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Richard Morgan, A. Dickerson, Walter Bunckerhoff, Miss S. A. Bunckerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Wallace, P. Disbeckerhoff, James L. Wilson, Proctor W. Screven, Peter Henly, C. H. Barnes, J. P. Carter, wife and child, H. L. Stevens, Wm. N. Little, wife and child, Wm. N. Little, Jr., John Blake, B. W. Rider, Julius Poktamer, Geo. W. Sewell, Mrs. Hamilton and 5 children, T. Daly.

APRIL 2—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—Richard Gardner, Rev. W. Tracey and lady, C. C. Williams, Mrs. Henry Cheeseman and infant, Miss Ellen Brady, Geo. Gilbert, G. Gordon, C. M. Marcello, Richard Golmon, Charles Marshall.

APRIL 2—*In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana.*—A. Regil, J. B. Reilly, G. W. Stalforth, J. M. Borero, S. Machado, S. Mendalsohn, Mr. and Mrs. Noreiga, Mrs. Barda, Mr. Funtes, F. J. Stroom, J. Dagand, C. Moren, J. M. Menendez.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 2—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Thos. Anderson, John D'Arcy, Miss D'Arcy, James McDowell.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—James Day, P. Bigley, Mrs. Short, H. Gowdy, Mr. Graves, Miss M. Schoemaker, Miss E. Schoemaker, E. Vanderpoel, Jas. Kerr, Mr. Pittman, T. Sedgwick, E. Stackhouse, L. Seymour, J. R. Dunbar, Frank Foxcroft, E. P. Platner, C. Waterhouse, W. Flirt, C. Miller, D. H. Stevens, E. Niel, C. Kelly, Jas. Baussant, W. Dempsey, P. Gurley, A. Gurley, P. Gallagher, C. Edmonds, C. Tag, Jas. Ulsaver, J. M. Gay, Miss J. Haekstoff, T. C. Turner, Mrs. Turner, nurse and child, John Havernon, W. O'Connor, R. Lucius, R. Little, and 23 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 41 | Sun sets..... 6 27 | Moon rises. 8 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island. 10 08 | Hell Gate.. 11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 2.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Dunbrek, Glasgow March 18, and Moville 19th, with mdse. and 308 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence strong easterly gales.

Steam-ship City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool March 19, Queenstown 20th, and Halifax 29th, via Boston April 1, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah March 29, with cotton, &c., and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Norcut, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. M. T. Pike, Blake, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. L. E. Cook, Cook, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. Hiawatha, Green, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. M. H. Webber, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Bristol.
Schr. J. Paine, Stearns, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.
Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terryl, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northup, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Joseph, Skinner, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Moses Patten, Harding, Providence.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Elizabethport.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Hudson, Post, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Helen, Searle, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Millstone Point.
Schr. Onrust, Heath, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.
Schr. L. A. Dix, Johnson, Harwich.
Schr. Monitor, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Norwich.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Allen, Millstone Point.
Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, Branford.
Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwich.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. W. L. Peck, Bance, Norwalk.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. James Gould, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Our Union, Smith, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, E., thick and raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Lafayette, for Havre; Bellona, for London; City of Brooklyn and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Anglia and Northumbria, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Key West, for Port-au-Prince; Crescent City, Geo. Washington and Bienville, for New-Orleans; Weybosset and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wilmington, for Galveston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Mercedita, for Fernandina, and Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, anchored in Quarantine, and several others of the above anchored in Gravesend Bay, on account of the severe easterly storm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 2.—Arr. ship John Mann, from Liverpool; bark Fury, from Messina; brig Sarah Ann, from do.; steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Leiden, from New-York; bark Orion, from Shields; brig Catharina, from Rio Grande.

Also arr. ship Gen. Chamberlain, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—Arr. brig Hampden, from Baltimore; schr. Mattie Holmes, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Champion, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore; schrs. Eliza Moore, for New-York; Dan. Gifford, for Philadelphia; Elias Moore, for New-York; Sparkling Sea, for Wilmington, Del.

The bark Eliza, from Matanzas for New-York, is a total loss on Bull's Island Breakers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 1.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark New-York, from Matanzas.

Sld. brig Three Sisters, for Alexandria.

Passed out—Bark Northwood, for San Domingo; schr. Valeria, for Cuba.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 31, A. M.—Arr. steamer Leyden, New-York, for Boston; barkantine Elizabeth, (Br.,) Ponce 12th inst., for Boston; brigs Deborah S. Soule, Matanzas, for Boston; Ottawa, Cardenas 19 ds., for Portland; on 23d, lat. 38, lon. 69 20, spoke bark Jane Adeline, of Portland, bound S.

Also arr. schrs. R. R. Higgins, for Boston; Rowena Arabella, Alexandria, for Boston; Osprey, Philadelphia, for do.; Calvin, do., for Portsmouth; E. C. Gates, Savannah 10 ds., for Yarmouth, Me.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Alliance, New-Orleans, via Key West, for Boston.

In Tarpaulin Cove, 31st, bark Windsor, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.

April 1, A. M.—Arr. brig Mary C. Marina, Cardenas 10 ds., for Portland; schr. Edward Lameyer, Mayaguez, P. R., for Newburyport; Walter C. Hall, New-York, for do.

Passed by—Steamer Achilles, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Alliance; schrs. David Faust, Mount Hope, Florence N. Tower, and George A. Pierce.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 2.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, New-York; schrs. Whitney Long, Boston; A. J. Russell, from Doboy Island.

Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, for New-York; schrs. Aldana Rotes, for New-Haven; Jos. Baxter, for Boston.

Cld. 1st, schrs. Pastell, Boston; James A. Brown, Cienfuegos; Jessie Wilson, New-York; Commodore Kearney, Bucksville, S. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Sld. ship Bilderdick, Mazatlan.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2.—Cld. steamer Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The steam-ship Nemesis, from New-York, arrived here today on the way to Liverpool.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD CO.

THE

LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000

NOW READY FOR SALE

AND

DELIVERY,

Amounting to $250,000,

AND

ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

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No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

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